FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FIGHT NEAR SOUTH MILLS, N. C.

We learn, says the Norfolk Day Book, 21st,) that the enemy landed in a force supposed to be from five to eight thousand, at Richardson's Landing, some three or four miles the other side of South Mills, on Saturday last. Col. Wright, with a portion of the 3d Georgia Regiment, and Capt. McComas's company of artillery, in all about 500 men, met them at this point, while on their march, and the artillery suddenly emerged from their concealed position when the enemy were within 400 yards of them, and opened a deadly fire upon them, with grape and canister. This was about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and from this time until 5 o'clock P. M., the battle raged, our small force repeatedly falling back, until they got behind their entrenchments, where they made a stand, and sent off for reinforcements.

It is said the resistance by our troops was of the most determined nature, and kept the enemy back much longer than it was thought possible to do, in view of his overpowering numbers.

We lost 15 killed and about 50 wounded. Among the killed is Capt. McComas, of the artillery company, and Lieut. Harris, of the 3d Georgia.

Col. Wright's forces had fallen back to the "Half-Way House," this side of the South Mills, where they are being rapidly reinforced.

The enemy made three assaults on our troops and were in each instance beaten back with great slaughter. It is said that two of their most prominent officers and about five hundred of their troops have been killed and wounded. So great was the slaughter among them, that notwithstanding their overpowering numbers, they did not attempt further to prevent our small force from retiring in good order and bringing off all our killed and wounded.

The killed (20,) and wounded (81,) arrived here yesterday afternoon, and the latter were taken immediately to the Hospital.

It is said that so rapid were the discharges from our artillery pieces, that they found their ammunition about to give out much sooner than was at first anticipated, and in consequence our troops lost advantages of importance, one of which was the chance of charging on an almost panic stricken foe. With what ammunition they did have though, it appears they accomplished wonders; having kept at bay eight regiments of the enemy, believed to consist of at least five thousand men, or ten to one.

Further from the Fight.—The steamer Arrow arrived here last night, bringing a couple of our wounded, and two Yankee prisoners, members of the 89th N. Y. Regiment. She also brought 1100 pounds of ammunition and some ten or twelve boxes of 12 lb. howitzer shot, captured by our forces.

We gathered the following particulars from several aboard the boat, who were engaged in the fight:

The action began at 12 o'clock at a point two miles north of South Mills, whither our forces had proceeded for the purpose of attacking the enemy. Our force consisted of six companies of the 3d Ga. Regiment and McComas' Artillery. The companies were not full and the whole number of men on our side may be set down at from three to five hundred.

The enemy's force, by their own admission, through the prisoners captured by us, consisted of five regiments, namely: the 9th New York (Zouaves,) 89th New York, Col. Hawkins, 4th Pennsylvania, 31st Massachusetts, and a New Hampshire Regiment, in command of Brig. Gen. Reno.

The battle lasted until 5½ o'clock P. M. when our forces were ordered to fall back on their entrenchments at South Mills, which they did in good order. The enemy encamped on the ground, but during the night became panic stricken and hastily decamped. They made a regular stampede, and so fearful were they, that, as they fled, they burned the bridges after them to prevent a successful pursuit.

The casualties on our side are few, consisting of six killed, and about twenty-five wounded. The enemy's loss is very great, but cannot be arrived at with certainty. On the field were a number of graves, and among them one with a headstone marked "Adjutant."

There is reason to believe from the statements of the prisoners that they lost many of their officers; and from all we have been able to gather, it is probable that the statement we gave yesterday of their loss, namely, eight or nine hundred, will prove correct.

This affair, though apparently trivial, we conceive to have been one of the most successful efforts on the part of our troops to repel the invaders, that has taken place during the war. Here we see a small force of about 500 determined men attacking and driving off an enemy of about 5,000.

All honor to the 3d Georgia. This is twice that they have set an example to our rulers, of the true policy of conducting this war to a successful termination, and according to the wishes and desires of the army and the people. Their attack and chase after the Indiana Regiment on Chickamacomac beach some time since, gave this gallant regiment a reputation for dash and courage, that caused the Yankees to attempt their capture at South Mills by coming after them in overpowering numbers. But it appears our gallant leader, Col. Wright, had no idea of giving them an opportunity to carry out their design.

Norfolk Day Book, 22d.

The Fight at South Mills.—We understand from a gentleman who obtained his information from an eye-witness, that the repulse of the overwhelming Yankee force at South Mills, Saturday, by Col. Wright's Georgia Regiment and Capt. Ferebee's Militia company, assisted by a battery of Henningsen's Artillery, was one of the most gallant achievements of the war. The enemy finally fled precipitately to Elizabeth City, where they sought protection under the cover of their gunboats. The Southampton Cavalry were ordered to reinforce Col. Wright, but, taking the wrong road, came up in rear of the enemy, and were unwilling to engage such fearful odds. Their appearance, however, gave additional impetus to the movements of the Yankees, and caused the latter to make a more circuitous route to Elizabeth City than they intended. Had the cavalry taken the right road and pursued the enemy as soon as their panic commenced, it is certain that many of them would have been captured.

The cowardly invaders, on reaching Elizabeth City, betook themselves to their transports, and, having got entirely out of danger, the gunboats opened on the town, pouring into it a shower of shell, and destroying, it is said, nearly all the remaining buildings.

It is not believed that the Yankees intended more by this movement than a general raid into the country for the purposes of reconnoissance and plunder.—*Petersburg Express, 22d.*

PORTSMOUTH, April 21.—I have just seen an intelligent member of Col. Wright's 3d Georgia regiment, who was wounded in the battle at South Mills, and I will give you a hurried sketch of his statement concerning the fight. Three militia men deserted to the Yankees and gave information of our numbers, situation, &c. They landed Friday night a large force and commenced the march. Col. Wright failed to get information of the advance until Saturday morning. He then hurried forward with three companies of infantry, an artillery company, and one cavalry company. Reaching a very large old field, skirted by woods, he sent forward some men and burnt the houses, destroyed the fences, &c. The enemy, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000, soon approached unconscious of the force awaiting them.

As soon as they came within long range, the artillery opened with terrible effect upon them, and after silencing their battery our guns ceased firing, that we might induce them to charge. Thinking that our battery was disabled, they made a furious charge, not knowing that there were infantrymen waiting to receive them. When about 250 yards from us, our men were ordered to fire, and after firing about fifteen rounds, loading on the ground and rising on the knee to fire, the enemy filed off on the right and broke for the woods.

Col. Wright, fearing a flank movement, and not having his wagon containing the ammunition, retired in good order to our entrenchments. We hear that the enemy have now retreated to their gunboats. Reinforcements have been sent to Col. Wright. He and his men fought with the most determined courage. On our side the loss was from eight to twelve killed, and about thirty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at from 300 to 500. All our wounded were brought off the field but Lieut. Wilson, T. W. H.

Letter to the Richmond Dispatch.

From South Mills.—We learn that on yesterday the Federals sent a flag of truce to South Mills for the purpose of recovering their dead, [illegible] old negro man.

We further learn that when the fact became known to the Feds that the foe they so much dreaded was not at South Mills, they very suddenly took it into their heads to take possession of the place. They accordingly started out, but it appears that the move was anticipated by our forces, who reached South Mills before the Yankees, and now defy them to take the place.

Norfolk Day Book, 22d.

Good Shots.—The Atlanta Commonwealth of April 16th, says:

A gentleman from the West informs us that he saw and conversed with a Federal officer, a prisoner, who stated that in the recent battle at Corinth the Confederates shot at their enemies as if beeves, hitting nearly every time in the head. He noticed in passing over the battle field that nearly all their wounded had balls planted in their foreheads.

The same gentleman informs us that he saw and examined a breast-plate that had been taken from a dead Yankee. It was made of very fine wire, woven closely together, and could resist a ball from the most powerful rifle. Although his breast was protected by this novel contrivance, his head was left exposed, and in its very centre he had received the fatal ball. Three other breast-plates were found upon the bodies of the dead.

The Fight on the Peninsula.—We learn that the fight on the Peninsula Wednesday, particulars of which we have already given, proved much more disastrous to the Yankee invaders than was at first supposed. Our soldiers buried 108 of the Vandals who fell on this side of Warwick river, and many are known to have been drowned, while others were killed on the opposite bank of the stream. Reliable persons engaged in the fight estimate the Yankee loss in killed and wounded at 500.

On Thursday night the enemy again attempted to cross at Dam No. 2, Warwick River, but were repulsed. Two efforts were made—one at midnight, and another at three o'clock Friday morning. Both attempts signally failed. This is thought to be probably the weakest point in our line of detences on the Peninsula, and the shrewd Yankees, with their accustomed cuteness, have ascertained the fact. Since these unsuccessful attempts, following so closely upon the disastrous effort of Wednesday, the invaders have remained quiet, so far as our information extends. Such is the laconic report over the wires.

Petersburg Express.

Movements of the Enemy.—It was stated yesterday in Congress that President Davis had received information of the landing of a large body of Federal troops at Acquia Creek, which would make their force at this time in and about Fredericksburg about 35,000. The supposition is that they came from Washington City, and that they intend to make a flank movement upon this city.

Should the report prove to be correct, we have no doubt but the intended grand flank movement has been fully considered, and caused the evacuation of Manassas by Gen. McClellan and his trip to the Peninsula more as a decoy than for the purpose of meeting our forces at that point.

By a gentleman from the vicinity of Fredericksburg by yesterday afternoon's cars, we learn that our troops are still near Fredericksburg, being about six or eight miles distant, and picket and scout still further in that direction.

Rich'd Examiner, 22d.

Gov. Johnson, of Kentucky, the first Governor of that State under the Confederacy, who was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Shiloh, died shortly after at Pittsburg. His body has been given up to his son.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1862.

THE PROSPECT.—The Richmond Examiner of yesterday thinks it probable that a great battle will be fought North of Richmond before that on the Peninsula. McClellan is reported to have dispatched troops from the Bay to reinforce McDowell at Fredericksburg. Banks, with 80,000 men, is following Jackson towards Gordonsville. If Banks and McDowell unite, as is likely, they will threaten Richmond with 60,000 men. Our government has ordered large reinforcements to that quarter. "Our Corinth, (says the Examiner,) is on the Chickahominy, and our Shiloh somewhere in advance in Caroline or Louisa. We should not be surprised at hearing within a week of a fierce battle on this advanced theatre."

The Examiner thinks our force there will be sufficient, and Generals Jackson and Ewell are fighting Generals. The enemy will not have his gunboats to back him.

A GALLANT FIGHT.—The fight near Elizabeth City was one of the most gallant of the war. The leader, Col. Wright, has shown himself to be a true man, fit to command. And he was nobly sustained by a part of his regiment, a company of Henningsen's artillery, and some of the militia of Camden county under Col. D. D. Ferebee, (who is one of those members of the State Convention that the Winston Sentinel lately said were "alarmed for their safety," at Raleigh, and so "escaped to their homes" from "the approximating yankees." It appears that while the Sentinel, not alarmed for its own safety away up in Forsyth, was lampooning Col Ferebee, *he* went down to face and resist "the approximating yankees." Yet the world is so given to calling things by queer names, that the Sentinel is doubtless regarded as a patriot of the first water, and Col. Ferebee as nothing but an old Whig, who was once a Union man!)

The "Half-way House," to which Col White fell back for a while after the fight, is a very strong position, being a narrow road on the bank of the canal, with the Great Dismal Swamp on either side, affording a level and straight view for many miles of any approaching enemy.

BORROWED PLUMES.—The propensity of our neighbors right and left to appropriate to themselves the glory of every gallant action, has been frequently alluded to. Usually it manifests itself at the expense of North Carolina; but the following from last Tuesday's Richmond Enquirer, shows that Florida suffers some also. The letter is doubtless addressed to Judge Baker, Senator from Florida, and by him communicated to the Enquirer:

NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., April 17th, 1862.

My Dear Judge:—I furnish you with the details of a little affair in which the 2d Florida regiment are concerned. I am induced to do so from the fact that I see in the Richmond "Enquirer," of the 15th inst., an article in which the credit of the thing is improperly given to Col Richardson, of the 46th Virginia.

The facts are as follows:

In the afternoon of Saturday last, the 12th, a part of the Brigade commanded by Col. Ward, 2d Florida, were ordered to send a detachment out in front of Redoubts No. 4 and 5, to dislodge the enemy from a position in which they were annoying our front, both with sharpshooters and artillery. The 5th Mississippi Battalion, commanded by Lt. Colonel Taylor, supported by the 2d Florida, the whole under the command of Col. Ward, of the 2d Florida. The pickets of the enemy, concealed in rifle pits, were soon driven in, the enemy dislodged and the houses which gave strength to the position, burned. It is due to the troops engaged to state that they behaved steadily under a very hot fire from a wood on their right, and from a battery about 300 yards in front of the houses burned. The advance of a large column of the enemy and the signal of recall probably prevented the capture of the battery. Gen. Early, under whose eye the movement was made, and Gen. Magruder, who came on the ground as our troops were retiring, took occasion personally to thank them and their officers, for the gallant manner in which the movement had been executed. H.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.—This morning's mail brings the Charleston Mercury with a letter from its Richmond correspondent, in which we find the following:—

"On yesterday our troops took Lee's Mill at the point of the bayonet, and the fight raged from 3 to 7, p. m., and when night closed our men "held their own." A Virginia regiment (the 15th,) and one from South Carolina (the 6th, I believe,) especially distinguished themselves—the latter wading breast deep in mud and water to get at the enemy."

These mistakes are not half so remarkable as the fact that the same writer contradicted them the next day as follows:—

"It seems it was the 15th North Carolina, not the 15th Virginia, that distinguished itself, and the Yankees, and not the South Carolinians, waded the creek."

LOOK AT HOME.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Suffolk, Va., says,—

"It is painful to learn that all along the coast of N. Carolina there are persons who welcome the invaders and encourage them in their wicked raids. Until we can put an end to such encouragement, we shall have trouble at every point where the enemy can possibly gain a footing."

It is possible that here and there in North Carolina a traitor may be found, we are sorry to say; but Virginians should not trouble themselves specially about that, since there are ten such in Virginia for every one in North Carolina. The Peninsula, especially, so near to this Suffolk writer, has been full of them, as all our troops know who have served there. Let not this Virginia pot call our kettle black.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.—Nothing is yet disclosed as to the object of the French Minister in visiting Richmond. The adjournment of Congress indicates that it promises nothing very material, else that body would doubtless have remained in session.

It will be seen that he has passed through Norfolk on his return to Washington.

BURNSIDE'S REPORT.—The official report of the capture of Newbern is published in the Northern papers. The only thing material in it is the following, which shows a heavy Yankee loss, and that the battle was well fought on our side:

By this victory our combined force have captured eight batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns; three batteries of light artillery of six guns each—making in all sixty-four guns; two steamboats and a number of sailing vessels, wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores, forage, and the entire camp equipage of the Rebel troops, a large quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton, etc., and over two hundred prisoners.

Our loss thus far as ascertained will amount to 97 killed and 466 wounded, many of them mortally. Among these are some of our most gallant officers and men. The Rebel loss is severe, but not so great as our own, being effectually covered by their works.

I enclose the names of killed and wounded as far as received. The 3d Brigade being so far distant it is impossible to communicate with in time for this mail.

563 killed and wounded and one brigade and the fleet not heard from, proves that it was a dear bought "victory."

PRISONERS.—A letter from Newbern, April 10th, published in the N. Y. Herald, says,—

"The rebel prisoners, now in our hands, numbering about one hundred and fifty, including Col. Avery, are to be sent North in a few days, under the recent order of the War Department to release no prisoners until Col. Corcoran is set at liberty."

THE CAVALRY SKIRMISH.—We have received from an officer engaged in the skirmish of a portion of Spruill's Cavalry a detailed account, not written for publication, of that affair. The companies engaged were the larger part of four, viz: Strange's, Turner's, Bryan's and Thomas's, with a few from Hayes's, Andrews's and Cole's; in all about 200, under Lieut. Colonel Robinson. They were scouting, when they heard from a negro that about an equal number of the enemy were at Gillett's house, 13 miles from Newbern, and proceeded to attack them, about midnight of the 13th inst. Bryan's company was arranged to charge the house in front, and Strange's and Turner's on the left and right. Owing to misinformation as to distances, the effect of Capt Bryan's charge in front was lost before the others could pull down fences and get up to their positions. The enemy were not unprepared, as was expected, for their fire was almost simultaneous with that of our men. The fight was kept up for some time with spirit, and some of the men in all the companies distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery. Captain Strange and Captain Bryan each made two distinct charges in front, side, and rear. Bryan had one man wounded through the breast. Of Capt. Strange's company, Love Melvin was badly wounded in the left cheek, his jaw bone being broken, Alex. McDougald severely wounded in the thigh, Wm. Vaughan a flesh wound in the right side; John A. Braddy missing, supposed to be killed. Col Robinson was not killed, but received a flesh wound and was taken prisoner. Capt. Turner was wounded at the commencement of the fight. Several of the other companies had men wounded. 6 horses were killed and 2 wounded in Strange's company.

The writer attributes the failure of the attack to the want of space in the yard to operate so many horses, over fences and ditches, too, and thinks that the original design of dismounting two of the companies would have been better.

Since the above was in type we find the following in the Hillsborough Recorder, doubtless furnished by Capt. Josiah Turner, Jr. of that place:—

NINETEENTH REGIMENT, SECOND CAVALRY.

The Skirmish at Gillett's, below Trenton.

This Regiment, lately known as Spruill's, and so long treated as the step-child of the State, in being detained in camp or moved from place to place, Kittrell's, Hertford, Edenton, Newbern, unarmed, *unhorsed*, and neglected in such a manner as was well calculated to mortify their pride, the men especially, when they saw another Regiment of the same arm of the service petted and supplied at an early day with every appointment desired, seems to be singularly unfortunate in the rumors put in circulation respecting their operation against the enemy, and the adoption of these rumors as truth by the public press. One company of this regiment is the Orange Cavalry, in which a natural interest is felt in this community. After the battle below Newbern, it was widely reported that this regiment had fled ingloriously and created a panic among the other troops. It turned out upon the publication in this paper of the letter of Lieut. Graham, then commanding the Orange Cavalry, that though not under the fire of the enemy, this company and that of Capt. Hayes of the same regiment, remained in position, dismounted on the field of battle, until all the other troops except the regiments of Vance and Avery, and all the high officers, had not only retreated across Trent river but burnt the two bridges behind them, leaving them to make their way as best they could up the right bank of the river and across Brice's creek. And to add to their difficulties, their horses had mysteriously disappeared from the rear where they had been tied, but were found with the rallied army on their arrival at Kinston two days after. indulge in reflections upon this regiment without discrimination in relation to the recent skirmish at the plantation of Mr. Gillett, where Lieut. Col. Robinson was wounded, in which they seem to revive the old story as to the affair at Newbern, and conceive its truth to be put beyond cavil by the behaviour of the regiment in the rencounter at Gillett's, advising the Lieut. Col. to unhorse those who behaved so ingloriously when they next go into battle. Before such language as this is applied to men who are daily periling their lives for their country, the facts to warrant it should be well established. The frequency of falsehoods respecting events of the war, is sufficient to put all on their guard against disparaging rumors as to the courage of our troops. Soldiers in the field have little opportunity for defence against street jesters, railroad travelers, or the statements of the press, and the articles of war present great impediments to freedom of discussion by them if they had more. The statement made as the foundation for these reflections is in substance this: That Lieut. Col. Robinson with this regiment made an attack in the evening at the house of Gillett—that the enemy had determined to surrender, and the officer in command was in the act of delivering up his sword, when all our troops except fifty men became panic-stricken and fled, upon which the enemy renewed the fight, wounded and captured Col. Robinson, and killed others of his party. As we learn the facts they are in effect as follows: Lieut. Col. Robinson, on the evening of Sunday the 13th inst., was on a scouting expedition, with the companies of Captains Strange, Bryan, Thomas and Turner; being informed by a negro of Mr. Thomas Gillett that a party of the enemy were at the house of his master, on the road from Trenton to Morehead City, and had tied him, the negro escaping. The situation of the house was described—the number of the party supposed to be 180, and it was determined to attack them.

The assault was made at midnight. The house was about fifty yards from the great road, from which led a lane with a ditch on either side between it and the fence, to palings surrounding the yard. The Yankee sentinel was shot down at the mouth of the lane. Our whole force advanced on horseback by way of the lane. Capt. Bryan's company, who were in front, charged up near the palings, and fired until their ammunition was expended. Capt. Strange's company, next in order, who had orders to throw down the fence of the lane and enter the field to the left, after some confusion and delay, from the number of horses pressing in the narrow space, executed the order, and proceeded to the rear of the house. Capt. Thomas's company, which was under the charge of a Sergeant, next followed, but seemed to have no distinct orders, filling up the lane and preventing the access of Capt. Turner's company, who were to throw down the fence and enter the field on the right of the lane. The first and second Lieutenants of this company and a few others, pressed through that before them, cleared the ditch and fence on this side and entered the field. Capt. Turner, as was afterwards ascertained, had been wounded by a shot near the mouth of the lane, and disabled. About thirty men followed Capt. Strange, with whom was Lt. Col. Robinson. Capt. Strange afterwards returned to our forces from the right side of the house, but without the Lt. Col. From the time of the first advance of our troops, the enemy had kept up a severe fire from all the windows of the house, and from behind the palings of the yard. Our men bore this fire with steadiness; but after the ammunition of those in front had been exhausted, it seeming impossible to beat the enemy from their position by men on horseback, an order was given by one of the superior officers to retreat, and the column retreated. Lt. Col. Robinson did not return to his command, and is believed to have been wounded and captured behind the house. Our loss besides Col. Robinson was one man killed and ten wounded, and eleven horses. Seven of the enemy were seen to be shot down, and more are believed to have been struck with our shot. The men of Orange who got a chance for a shot at the enemy, all behaved well—Serg't Harris, Corp'l Holmes, Privates H. Bolden, J. Bolden, A. Cole, Butler Lockhart. S. Walker had the side of his head skinned by a ball, Strayhorn had the stock of his gun shot off, and several were thrown from their horses. This statement justifies no imputation upon any part of our forces such as has been freely indulged in by railroad travelers and others for several days past. The miscarriage of the enterprise, if it could have been successful at all, was obviously from a mistake in the plan of attack, in not dismounting the whole command, or a large part of it, which was armed with guns, and advancing on foot in separate detachments under cover of the out buildings and enclosures.

Capt Turner has returned home in consequence of the injury from his wound and the fall from his horse which it occasioned, but we are glad to learn that he is improving.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 19th, the House bill appropriating one million and a half of dollars for the construction of a railroad (regarded as a military necessity,) between Galveston, Texas, and New Orleans, after being rejected, was reconsidered and passed—yeas 12, nays 9.

A bill was passed to establish new post routes, including some in North Carolina (not published.)

The Committee on a Confederate Flag and Seal reported that the flag shall be, "a red field charged with a white saltier, having in the centre the device of a sun in his glory, on an azure shield, the rays of the sun corresponding with the number of the States composing the Confederacy."

It is recommended because of "its want of resemblance to the flag of any other nation. The distinctness of its colors, rendering it discernible at a distance. Its simplicity, and consequent facility of fabrication for an emergency. Its conformity to the proprieties of heraldry. Its symbolization of the characteristics of a free and prosperous people. The red denotes martial prowess, boldness, courage, valor. The saltier "an honorable ordinary in heraldry," is the emblem of progress and strength—its white indicating purity, innocence and gentleness. The blue of the shield represents justice, faith, perseverance and vigilance. The sun manifests the dominion, generosity and stability of the Confederacy."

The bill to fix ten cents as the uniform rate of postage passed both Houses. Also a bill explanatory of the Conscription act; a bill to organize bands of sharpshooters; and a bill to provide for exemptions from the operation of the Conscription. The provisions of these bills are not stated, except the exemption law, which we copy below.

The Senate declined to confirm the President's nominations of 140 Lieutenants for the army.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Va. was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Congress adjourned at 3 P. M. on Monday till the 3d Monday in August.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The following exemption bill was passed by Congress, and signed by the President just before the adjournment:

An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1. That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State Governments; the members of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operatives and ministers of religion, in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.—The country was amazed at the sudden surrender of Fort Pulaski, below [illegible] and *four men wounded!!* was sufficient to account for it. How then can we reconcile the fact with courage and patriotism when we learn that the walls were not breached at all? Yet the commander was esteemed brave and skilful, was a Savannah man, whose all was at stake, and his men were all from the city or State. We cannot understand it.

The following is from last Monday's Charleston Courier:—

News from the Federal Fleet.—Capt. Kroeg, Mr. Dequar, and two other prisoners captured by the Federals a short time since, have been released by order of Com. Dupont. They reached Caper's Island Saturday, and this city Sunday morning.

The Federal report of the bombardment of Fort Pulaski states that seventeen of their own number were killed, and but one of the garrison of the Fort. The Fort was shelled from the weakest side. The walls were not breached, as reported by the Savannah papers, but the garrison were completely shelled out by the tremendous fire brought to bear upon them. The Federals ridiculed the fact of the Confederate garrison at Fort Pulaski allowing them to erect their batteries so near the Fort and at such commanding positions.

The officers say that four iron-clad vessels were nearly ready, with which and a land force of fifty thousand, assisted by their other gunboats, they designed to attack Charleston. They assert that they receive the Savannah papers nearly every day.

PITCHING INTO THEM.—We do not always, nor indeed often, concur with the Richmond Examiner in its assaults upon the governments, both of the Confederacy and of Virginia, but we do agree with it, that if there is one man meaner than all other mean men in all the Southern Confederacy, or in all the world, it is the man described in the following paragraph which we copy from that paper of Monday last:

"*We have not Borne Arms.*"—The bare conjecture of the possibility of the enemy reaching Richmond has been enough to develop the meanness and cowardice of a number of our bogus patriots, who are now intent to save their carcasses and property, and who congratulate themselves that they have not committed themselves in any way that the enemy can reach them, *as "they have not borne arms."* We do not invent this wretched congratulation to put in the mouth of any man. We have heard it from the lips of a man who had boasted awhile ago that he "brought on secession," and who, day and night, from telegraph office to War Department, and from street corner to street corner, has gone about complaining that our troops are cowards; that the government is not red-hot enough; and that separation with the Yankees should be made wide and impassable by the living hell of an endless war."

This Virginia hero, who "brought on secession," has many imitators, in a small way, in other parts of the South, and some even in North Carolina—men who were the most ultra secessionists and fire-eaters, ready to whip the yankee nation before breakfast, but who now allow the old Union men, whom they were wont to abuse most vilely, to rush to the field of danger and of death in defence of the South, whilst they sneak about quietly at home. It may not be too late even yet for such men to redeem their characters, by going into the service, and supporting their country and its cause with heart and hand and purse.

We concur with the Examiner of the same date in one other of its denunciations, viz:

"The case is so flagrant that it might be expected to surpass belief, but for the testimony we have to establish everyf act we allege. But recently—that is, about two weeks ago—a man arrived here across the Potomac who had been a clerk in one of the departments in Washington. He took the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, and his name as a Southern clerk will be found in the report of the celebrated Potter Investigating Committee, as printed in the columns of the New York Tribune. This person arrived in Richmond about a fortnight ago. *The very next day after his arrival*, through an application to an old Washington acquaintance here, he obtained a position in what is now the most critical branch of the public service, and where one word of information to the enemy might utterly betray us. We do not ask can such things be? That they exist can be established by half an hour's testimony. The question is, shall abuses of this sort continue for a day longer?"

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Later from Corinth.—AUGUSTA, April 22.—The New Orleans Picayune has a despatch from Corinth, dated 16th, which says that the report in the Memphis papers of the landing of a Federal force near Fort Pillow is untrue. Gens. Breckinridge and Hindman have been appointed Major Generals. Col. Thomas Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Beauregard, has been appointed Brigadier General, and Capt. Jack Morgan, Colonel.

Movements of Gen. Fremont.—LYNCHBURG, April 22.—The Knoxville Register of Sunday has reliable information from Eastern Kentucky that Gen. Fremont has left that section with his whole force, some 20,000 men, for Corinth.

The telegraph reports that Fremont is leaving North Western Virginia to unite his force with those of Buell. This indicates that the enemy distrust their ability to penetrate the Mississippi valley even with the large force left after the slaughter of Shiloh. It also shows that this force has attained its maximum since they begin to rely rather on the transfer and concentration of troops than on reinforcements derived from new lines.

Richmond Whig.

Reported Death of Gen. Buell.—The evidence of the death of Gen. Buell is circumstantial, but does not admit of a reasonable doubt. Among the prisoners taken by us was Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, a former member of the old U. S. Congress, who was accompanying the army in the capacity of chaplain of one of the regiments. He declares that Buell was killed, which is the concurrent testimony of all the prisoners who have said anything on the subject. On the second day after the Pittsburg battle a flag of truce was sent into the enemy's lines by Gen. Beauregard with reference to the burial of the dead on the battle field, which was replied to by Gen. Grant, who would not have been authorized to treat on the subject if the senior general in command (Buell) had not fallen in the action.—*Rich'd Ex'r, 23d.*

Fort Pillow.—The siege of this fort was commenced on the 12th inst., by the enemy's gun-boats. The fort is situated eighty-five miles above Memphis, and is said to be one of the strongest points on the river. It is on the Tennessee side. It is fortified by twenty guns—six rifled cannon, 32-pounders; thirteen smooth-bore, same size and one 11-inch columbiad. The channel of the river is within 100 yards of the guns, and no boats, of however light draft, can pass, (says one writing from the place,) at a greater distance. A deep ditch, rampart and fine military road extend from the river front on the right to the river front on the left, in the form of a horse shoe, on the brow of the highest hills, fully mounted with heavy guns at the salient angles; some idea of the extent of which may be formed by the fact that it would require 20,000 men, formed in a line of battle, to cover its circuit. In the rear, outside the ramparts, the woods are not only cut, but stripped of all limbs for over five hundred yards—and is again further strengthened by an almost impassable morass, which stretches inward and upward of the river as far as the eye can reach.—*Rich. Whig.*

General Sterling Price.—In common with others, we had inferred from the telegraphic announcement, that General Price had resigned his position as Major-General of the Missouri State Guards, that the Washington of the West had suffered for some dereliction of military etiquette; we rejoice, however, to state, upon the best authority, that he accepts the commission of Major-General of the Confederate States, and brings into the service an estimated force of 15,000 men, well armed and equipped, which he will continue to command. The country will congratulate the Administration upon the wisdom which recognizes and rewards the services of this distinguished patriot. We hope soon to chronicle the restoration of Floyd and Pillow to active service.

Richmond Whig.

Arrival of Prisoners.—Eight prisoners, captured at South Mills, arrived early yesterday morning and were placed in safe keeping.—*Day Book.*

From Fredericksburg.—We conversed yesterday with [illegible] has been hoisted over the town. Our informant further states that Gen. Yeager told Mayor Slaughter that he had made a forced march of thirty miles, and only reached the vicinity of Fredericksburg late Thursday night, with his men completely worn down, and was greatly surprised at the feeble resistance made.

The terms of capitulation offered by the Council were, that they gave up the place because they could not hold it; that they were, and ever would be, true and loyal citizens of Virginia and the Southern Confederacy, and only asked to be treated according to the rules of civilized warfare.—*Richmond Dispatch, 23d.*

The French Minister.—M. Mercier, the French Minister, returned from Richmond yesterday in the eleven o'clock train and after a visit to the Gosport Navy Yard, went aboard the Gassendi. Immediately after his arrival the steamer proceeded to Hampton Roads.

Norfolk Day Book, 23d.

Incorrect.—The announcement in this paper a few days since of the death of Capt. Stancel, of Company A, Fifteenth N. C. Regiment, we are pleased to learn, was incorrect. The gallant Captain, though severely wounded, (a minnie ball having struck him on the upper lip and passing through came out near his ear,) still lives, with a fair prospect of recovery. He reached Petersburg yesterday afternoon from the Peninsula.

Petersburg Express, 23d.

Murder of Dr. Shumate of Fauquier.—Through a citizen of Fauquier county, we learn that on Sunday morning last, a party of Yankees visited the house of Dr. Bayley Shumate, of that county, and that while there the officer in command attempted to penetrate into the chamber of Miss Shumate, a daughter of the Doctor's. He was informed by Dr. Shumate that this was his daughter's private chamber, and that if he persisted in forcing the door he would kill him. In response to this the officer only laughed and turned the bolt of the door, when Dr Shumate killed him. The soldiers, hearing the report of the pistol, quickly ran in and dispatched the gallant father. Comment is unnecessary. Men of Virginia, you who have wives, children, sisters, or sweethearts, read you fate in the death of this noble man, if you do not at once leave your homes and enlist under the Flag of Southern Liberty. Dr. S. was a gentleman of high respectability, and represented Fauquier county two sessions in the lower house of the Legislature. His age was about forty-five.—*Rich'd Whig.*

EARLY WHEAT.—Jordan Tysor, Esq. of Fair Haven, Moore County, has sent us a specimen of his wheat stalks, cut on the 20th inst. They are full three feet in length of straw, and the heads clean out of the boot. As he justly remarks, these furnish a bright prospect for a full crop to be reaped in May.

CHURCH BELLS NOT WANTED.—The Biblical Recorder states that the offer of the Raleigh Baptist Church Bell has been declined by the Confederate Government, Church Bells not being needed now, but if hereafter required will be availed of.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—Capt. Profts' company, forming part of the 52d Regiment, just organized at Raleigh, is the eighth company from the little county of Cabarrus, which contains a white population of 7,402. The officers of the company are, Capt. George A. Profts, 1st Lieut. John M. Alexander, 2d, P. A. Correll, 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Black.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Magrath of the Confederate Court in South Carolina, has decided that Congress has no right to tax State stocks, in the hands of public creditors.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Hospital in Goldsboro', on the 12th inst., Mr. Wm. Johnston of Mecklenburg county, a member of Brem's Artillery.

In the Goldsboro' Hospital, of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. R. I. Long, Private in Co. G, 38th Regt., a member of the "Rocky Mount Rangers," from Alexander county.

Near Clinton, Tenn., John Humphrey, Samuel Rose and Calvin Burgess, Co. C, 39th Reg. N. C. Vols.

Spruill's Cavalry.—We learn that Gov. Clark has appointed Maj. Matthew W. Davis, of Rutherford, Colonel of Spruill's regiment of Cavalry. A friend who knows, says this is an excellent appointment. He has been some thirteen years in the Federal service, resigned in April last, and was in the battle of Manassas.—*Ral. Standard.*

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

CORINTH, April 10, 1862.

No reality in the entire range of human experience can be more grandly solemn than to stand on a battle-field and gaze around upon the bloody picture of mangled, dying and dead humanity, which the red hand of carnage has left behind. The sounds of strife have been hushed; the ground no longer trembles under the tramp of legions, and the air has ceased to vibrate with the rolling of musketry, the thunder of artillery, and the wild shouts of men. Naught disturbs the silence of the spot save the whispering of the leaves, the carolling of the birds, and the subdued voices of friends searching for the dead, mingled with the moans of the wounded and their pleadings for relief.

The excitement of the battle has passed away, and before the bodies over which you may have carelessly trodden a few hours before, you now bend in reverence and read lessons whose imprint will never leave your memory. Hearts buoyant with hope and fervor have been forever stilled; lips with which you have been wont to commune, are parted in death; eyes that have looked familiarly into your own, now dim and glassy, are turned towards the cold sky, and faces are pallid with the ghastly marble of the grave upon them. The blood still flows from the unstaunched wounds of the living, or has thickened and dried upon their persons, and passing by, pitiful glances follow you as if they silently implored the assistance which it is not in your power to render. The ground is cold and wet, yet there they lie, unable to move, waiting, while minutes seem to drag into hours, for the arrival of the comrades who are to remove them to the hospitals. It is one of those periods of existence, when emphatically, they

"Count time by heart-throbs,
Not by figures on the dial."

And how these poor fellows shudder and groan with anguish at the rough manipulations of those who have come to their relief! How I have seen strong men weep under this burden of agony, and pray for death to relieve their sufferings!

Ah! if those who ruthlessly make war could stand upon the battle field and see its results, long would they hesitate before they placed human life in the balance to weigh against the accomplishment of their designs.

As I have already informed you, the theatre of the recent conflict cannot be less than three or four miles in extent. Over the entire area the victims were scattered by thousands, here and there, where the struggle was desperate, lying almost in piles, so that you could step from one body to the other. The ground is covered with the limbs of trees and bushes that have been shot away, while great clots of blood frequently mark the spot where some unfortunate soldier has poured out his life's libation in a torrent. The earth is ploughed up by the wheels of artillery, the hoofs of horses, and the footsteps of men, and the *debris* of the fight—muskets, canteens, haversacks, and useless booty, are visible on every side. Imagination only can fill up these rude outlines of the battle field of Shiloh.

Turn your thoughts yet a little further, and count if you can, the hearts broken, the tears wept, the homes made desolate, the garbs of mourning, and brows of sadness, that follow in the train of such an event, and pray God that this unholy crusade upon our affections and our hearth-stones may come to a speedy end.

One of the most touching sights I have seen during this war came under my observation this morning. The remains of a young lad of fifteen, who had fallen in the fight of Monday, were brought to Corinth to be placed in a coffin and forwarded to his home in Louisiana. He was a fair-haired, handsome boy, with features so delicate and beautifully rounded that, but for the stamp of manliness upon them, they might have been taken for those of a girl. They seemed to be the shrine and type of every noble trait in human nature. He had fallen, pierced by a ball in the breast.

The corpse was accompanied by a brother by whose side he had fallen, and, as the comrades around were preparing to put it in a coffin, the poor bereaved young man threw himself upon the body, and wept as if his his heart would break. He told us, who stood around, that the little fellow was an only brother to whom he had been attached with almost a woman's devotion; that he had refused to be separated from him, and, young as he was in years, felt it to be a conscientious duty to lend even his feeble arm to his country. His widowed mother had bidden them both "God-speed" on their journey but a few weeks before, and now her soul was to be torn again by an affliction more terrible than the first. All he loved in the world but his mother was now gone—his noble, gentle, generous, lion-hearted little brother. He became almost frantic in his grief. He convulsively threw his arms around the dead boy, [illegible] company [illegible] if its memory will ever be obliterated from the mind of any individual by whom it was witnessed.

I saw two more brothers in the office of the Tishomingo House, which has been appropriated to hospital uses. One was wounded in the leg and had undergone amputation. The other was sitting by the side of the rude cot on which his brother lay, and there, for hours, he quietly held the mutilated limb, and watched him as he slept, nursing him as tenderly as a woman, while great tears now and then stole down his bronzed face at the thought of the affliction and danger consequent upon it.

Speaking of boys, there appear to have been hundreds in the fight, and every one from whom I have heard, has acted like a hero. I have seen some fifteen or twenty of these wounded. The following incident which I have from a Captain in one of the Kentucky Regiments, concerning a lad under his command, will illustrate the spirit to which I allude.

Though he had volunteered, the youngster was deemed too small to endure the fatigues of the campaign, and it was suggested to the parents that they should procure a substitute. This was accordingly done, and the latter took his place in the ranks. The boy, however, obstinately refused to go home, and when the regiment went into battle he dashed not only into the thickest charges, but always managed to keep far ahead of his companions. On one occasion he left the regiment three or four hundred yards in the rear, and reckless of the danger of being shot from behind, crept from tree to tree and bush to bush, until he arrived within fifty yards of the enemy, and there coolly loaded, fired and brought down his victim at every shot. Several men seeing his critical position, went up to induce him to return; but he "had his paddy up," and obstinately refused to budge. Fortunately the enemy made no advance, and though the little hero was hit in his clothing several times, he escaped harm, and now has one of the proudest reputations that can follow him through life. I wish I had his name to give to the public, but it has escaped my memory.

I was informed to-day by an officer high in command, that had we pursued the Federals to the river brink on Sunday night, we might have bagged thousands more. Major Gilmer, of the Engineers, and a party rode down to within musket shot of them, and describe their confusion to have been immense. They were huddled together like a covey of partridges, and making their way as best they could on board their transports. The presence of the gunboats and the desire to economise life were doubtless the prudential considerations which prevented this step, and probably it is as well that no advance was made.

I am more than ever satisfied that on both days we obtained a victory—on the first a decided physical victory, and on the second a moral one. We have not only captured three or four thousand prisoners, including a General, a large amount of artillery, fifteen thousand stand of arms, all their transportation wagons, and destroyed a considerable portion of their tents, clothing, and personal effects, but, we have demoralized the Federal army, blighted the prestige of invincibility with which they came into the fight, and have caused a concentration of the enemy in front of us, where if they advance at all, they must leave the water courses, and stand upon an equal footing with ourselves. Nothing but the intervention of their diabolical gunboats and the river Tennessee prevented a complete rout, and if they will only afford us an opportunity to try their mettle without these adjuncts, they will speedily learn that Beauregard and his army are a match for all the troops that are likely to be brought against us.

Among the trophies of the battle I have seen are some of the Federal shields with which the courageous officers and men, who can afford it, are wont to envelope their valuable personal identities. They are made of steel, and completely cover the body from the neck to the thigh joints, being supported by adjustable bands which pass over the shoulders like suspenders. One of them, taken from the body of an officer, had a dent in it, made by a minnie bullet, deep enough to embrace the head of your thumb, yet the metal was not pierced, and the life of the wearer was reserved to be sacrificed to an uncharitable bullet in the head. Their weight is thoroughly inconvenient, and must prove a terrible drawback to the Yankees when they run. Probably the next invention will be a bomb and bullet-proof helmet, and possibly a complete personal masked battery. One of our soldiers put on the shield to which I have referred, and allowed another to strike him with an iron bar with all his strength, but it produced no more effect, except to bend the bar, than if the blow had been aimed at a solid rock. They are undoubtedly a great invention—for cowards.

Of other trophies we have an abundance. Fully nine-tenths of our army are now wearing Federal hats and overcoats, and look like very aristocratic Yankees, but woe to them if they should show themselves during a fight. They would be killed by our own people without a scruple of deliberation. Needle books, hair oil, pots of preserves and jellies, handkerchiefs, daguerreotypes, letters, watches and Federal money, are floating about on the curious wave of camp life in abundance, and many of our men have added really valuable acquisitions to their heretofore limited stock of luxuries. Much more might have been supplied to the army could it have been brought away, but this being impossible, the plunder was consigned to the inexorable flames. Many of the officers' trunks were found packed with the finest of clothes, as if they had come to stay, and expected to make a brilliant dash in the streets of some of our cities. How they must have been disappointed!

PERSONNE.

Why the Shiloh Victory was not Complete.—The army correspondent of the New Orleans Delta thus explains why Gen. Beauregard could not reap the full fruits of the victory gained on the first day at Shiloh:—

"The only reason why Beauregard didn't finish off the business so well begun on Sunday, was the scattering of our volunteers after they had captured the enemy's camp and batteries, and their immediate surrender of themselves and their duty to the most puerile and unsoldierly jubilations; leaving their posts to stray about the Yankee camps, loading themselves down with trophies, and going off in small gangs to boast of their great deeds, many actually going back to their camps in actual or feigned belief that the victory was complete. Most of this irregularity was due to the incompeteney and neglect of discipline by our company and regimental officers. This neglect and incapacity are the great bane of our army and the source of all our disasters. If the men had been held well together on the afternoon of the 6th, and pressed forward against the enemy with a little of the vigor which had characterized their action in the morning, the dusk would not have fallen until the whole army had capitulated. But, lo! when the call was sounded there were thousands absent from their posts, besides the thousands who were killed or wounded. Beauregard was greatly mortified at this; he dispatched his aids in every direction to collect and drive back the stragglers. Their efforts, and those of others who appreciated the importance of the finishing stroke, were, in a great measure, in vain. Some said that they were worn out, and couldn't fight any more. Some affected to be wounded; some repeated the same old story that their regiments were all cut up and disorganized; and all had an excuse to set up for a delinquency which would not have been the case under a proper discipline. The consequence of this was most mortifying and unfortunate. Though Breckinridge, Cheatham and Polk followed up the successes of the morning by most destructive and vigorous blows in the afternoon, and the artillery, to the number of thirty-six pieces, played with most destructive force on the enemy, now bereft of all his batteries but one, driving him from the left to the right, covering the ground for miles with the slain, and capturing a great number of prisoners, yet the advance of so large a force of our infantry prevented the entire surrounding of the enemy and his extinction or capture. The constant shelling of the gunboats, though causing little damage, produced no little alarm among our troops, who stood unmoved, amid the far more dangerous whistling of Minie balls. These boats continued throwing these shells among our troops all day and night. They were invisible, which added to their terrors. As a consequence of their gross and criminal abnegation of duty and patriotism on the part of many of our soldiers, the sunset and darkness fell upon the earth without the enemy yielding to what seemed inevitable early in the day. Beauregard felt most sensibly the danger to which his army was exposed by this interruption of his labors and plans. The next morning he sent out reconnoitering parties, which suddenly [illegible] and other proofs satisfied him that the enemy had been largely reinforced. His original force, as stated to me by one of the most prominent of the captive officers, consisted of the divisions of Gens. Smith, Sherman, Wallace, McClernand and Prentiss—Grant commanding the whole, about 65,000. I find it restated in letters and muster rolls which I picked up in their camp. The privates, from their letters, thought they had over 100,000. The division brought up by Prentiss had just arrived the night before the attack. It came from St. Louis. The troops were the very best of the Federal army, had been long under strict discipline, and were admirably equipped. They were evidently commanded on this occasion by cool, skilful and experienced officers. And yet our comparatively small army of thirty thousand volunteers, many of them without coats, many with old flint-locks, and the great majority of them wofully lacking in discipline and drill, had fairly whipped this fine army. But when, after twelve hours of exhausting fighting, when so many of our troops had become demoralized by the capture and enjoyment of so large an amount of unwonted luxuries and comforts found in the Federal camps, the enemy suddenly renewed the fight on Monday with large reinforcements of fresh men, the combat became an unequal one."

From Paducah.—An arrival from Paducah yesterday, reports that on the 10th inst. the news of the battle of Shiloh had been received, and the result was regarded as a terrible defeat to the Federal army. It cast great gloom over the enemy, and the people seemed very despondent under its influence. The report at Paducah was that the loss of the enemy, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 20,000. Between 600 and 700 of the wounded had just arrived when our informant left. The fight of Monday was generally regarded as a drawn battle, the Federals, if anything, claiming the advantage. They acknowledge that their gunboats alone saved their army from annihilation or capture.—*Memphis Ap.*

News Direct from Nashville.—Last evening we had a pleasent interview with a gentleman who left Nashville a few days ago. He was in that place when the first news of the battle of Shiloh was received—the Yankee account—making a tremendous Federal victory—their loss 18,000 and ours 35,000 to 40,000. He said no further news came of which the public had the benefit, for over two days. Some of our friends were uneasy but most of them were confident of getting favorable news in the end.

The first symptoms were in an extraordinary stampede of yankees from the city. Fully ninety families left there in one day. The sutlers and camp-followers who could do so, hastily packed up their goods and sent them back; and those who could not, at once disposed of them upon such terms as they could. Our informant saw nice bacon hams sold at five cents per pound; Irish potatoes at one dollar per barrel, and fine northern apples at one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, and other articles at similar rates. Many Yankee officers also left—saying they were going down the Cumberland to the mouth of the Tennessee, to join the yankee army at Pittsburg; but they took good care to get upon the train to Louisville. They all believed Beauregard would be in Nashville in a few days.

The people are represented as bearing up like heroes under their trying condition; and the cause is gaining every day. Many who were Union men up to the invasion are so no longer.

This gentleman says there was a considerable disturbance with some of the Kentucky and Indiana troops at Nashville; but he heard nothing about 400 being killed, as was reported here.

Atlanta Confederacy, 23d.

Gen. Beauregard's Address to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, April 17, 1862.

CORINTH, Miss., April 16.—Soldiers of the Army of the West: You have bravely fought the invader of your soil two days in his own position: fought your superior in numbers, in arms, in all appliances of war. Your success has been signal: his losses have been immense, outnumbering yours in all save personal worth of slain. You drove him from his camp to the shelter of his iron-clad gunboats, which alone saved him from complete disaster; you captured artillery, more than twenty-five flags and standards and tents, and over 3000 prisoners. You have done your duty; your commanding General thanks you; your countrymen are proud of your deeds on the bloody field of Shiloh—confident in the ultimate results of your valor. Soldiers! Untoward events saved the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil. His hostile flag still flaunts before you. There can be no peace so long as these things are. Trusting that God is with us as with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of His favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

A Tribute to the Fallen Chief.—The following is the order of Gen. Beauregard, announcing the fall of Gen. A. S. Johnston:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 10.

Soldiers:—Your late commander-in-chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, is dead! A fearless soldier, a sagacious captain, a reproachless man, has fallen. One who, in his devotion to our cause, shrank from no sacrifice; one who, animated by a sense of duty, and sustained by a sublime courage challenged danger, and perished gallantly for his country whilst leading forward his brave columns to victory. His signal example of heroism and patriotism, if imitated, would make his army invinciable.

A grateful country will mourn his loss, revere his name, and cherish his many virtues.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

The Bloody Battle of Shiloh.—We learn from gentlemen just arrived from Corinth, that the battle of Shiloh was, considering the numbers engaged, one of the greatest and bloodiest conflicts of latter days—decidedly the most sanguinary ever fought upon this continent, if we except those of the Conquerer Cortes. Manassas, and every other battle of the war pales before it. We are positively assured that Gen. Beauregard lost between 1600 and 1800 men killed outright, and over seven or *eight thousand* wounded. The Federal loss is perhaps correctly estimated at about fifteen thousand killed, wounded and missing. The Yankee newspapers themselves admit a total loss of between ten and fifteen thousand men.

At Jackson City the Federal Brig. Gen. Prentiss, who had been released on parole, got uproariously drunk, and staggered about the streets, cheering for "the Union," and shouting for Abe. Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, had him re-arrested and locked up.

All of the Yankee prisoners express great anxiety lest they will be exchanged. They say that they do not wish to go back, if they are to be put in the army again. They prefer rather to remain in the South imprisoned, or to be sent to their own country on parole not to fight again.

As an evidence of the truth of this, our informant says that at Enterprise, Miss., the train conveying the Federals was halted long enough to give the prisoners time to take an airing. The train started off leaving two prisoners behind, to escape to their own people, they *ran after* the train until they caught it. The train was going very slowly, but still the Yankees had to run fully two miles before they overtook it.

Richmond Enquirer.

[The above statement of our killed and wounded is not sustained by any other among the scores of accounts written from the battle-field and from Corinth. For instance, a letter dated Corinth, April 11th, says: "Our dead are now all buried. The whole number cannot be much over 400. Some make it more, but most of the surgeons with whom I have conversed make it less. The number of wounded is much greater. Already some 2000 have been registered in the general hospital, which will probably be swelled to 2500, if not more. Most of the wounds, however, are slight. Of those brought to the general hospital only four have yet died. The reason for the small loss of life on the field is, that our men were both days admirably sheltered by the timber. Only one in a thousand of the enemy's shots told. I am assured, indeed, by a member of the 1st Louisiana, that in the opening of the fight on Sunday they received two volleys from a regiment opposed to them, without the loss of a single man, and without a single wound. The trees seem to have protected the vital parts of the body, and left only the extremities exposed. On the other hand most of the killed were shot in the head. This is probably owing to the constant looking out for the enemy."]

Mrs. Lincoln's Brother Killed.—Mr. Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, died on the battle-field of Shiloh, of wounds received in the action of the 7th of April. The New Orleans Delta says he was a gallant private in the Crescent regiment, and died in defence of his country against the hireling invaders whom the husband of his sister, Abraham Lincoln, sent to desolate our country and dishonor our people. It must be a pleasant reflection to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, amid her vulgar attempts to ape royal fashions, with the balls and soirees at the Federal capital, that a brother should have thus fallen by the hands of her husband's mercenaries.

A Yankee Life-Preserver.—A gentleman exhibited to us yesterday, a steel-lined vest, taken from a Federal officer who was killed in the late battle. It is an excellent specimen of Yankee ingenuity, and admirably adapted for the purpose intended—a bullet, sword, or bayonet-proof protection to the upper portion of the body in battle. Although of considerable weight, padded springs reaching over the soldier cause it to sit easy upon the person, and it does not in the least impede the movement of the wearer. A ball had struck the plate on the right breast of its owner during the battle, causing but a slight indentation and falling harmless. He was afterwards killed by a ball in the head. The vest was numbered 18,383, showing that thousands of the enemy are provided with similar articles.

The utility of these articles was made manifest by one of our own troops on the battle-field. Discovering a fallen enemy close to him, he removed the mail-vest and applied it for the protection of his own person. A few moments afterward he was struck full in the left breast by a ball from the enemy's ranks. He was unharmed, of course—the invention being all its designers intended.—*Memphis Appeal, 18th inst.*

A Brave Lad.—In the incidents at Shiloh, we read that a little fellow of sixteen who had been fighting vigorously, received a shot in his wrist. The surgeons were debating whether it should be amputated or bandaged, when the youth, who still held his gun in his hand, exclaimed: "Tie it up and let me go, I want to be at them again."

GENERAL ORDER OF GEN. HOLMES.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF N. CAROLINA,
GOLDSBORO, April 18, 1862.

General Orders No. 19.

The following main features of an act just passed by the Congress, and approved by the President of the Confederate States, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

All white males, citizens of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, who are not legally exempt from military duty, are placed in the military service of the Confederacy.

All twelve months volunteers within those ages are to serve two years from the expiration of their original term of enlistment, and all twelve months volunteers under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age will remain in service ninety days in addition to their original term, unless their places are sooner supplied by recruits. The twelve months volunteers who have not received bounty or furloughs are to have them—the furloughs to be granted in such numbers and at such times as the Secretary of War may deem compatible with the public service. Re-enlistments for the purpose of changing from one regiment, battalion or company to another, unless already perfected by actual transfer, are in effect cancelled, and all authorities to raise new corps are vacated, unless within thirty days from the passage of the act the organization of the same is complete and the corps contains the requisite number of men recruited from persons not in service. Companies of Infantry will have one hundred and twenty-five men; of Field Artillery, one hundred and fifty, and of Cavalry eighty enlisted men.

All corps of twelve months volunteers shall have the right within forty days, on a day to be fixed by their Brigade commander, to elect all the officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and such officers will be commissioned by the President. All white males between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, subject to military duty and not now in service, are to be enrolled, mustered in, and sent to the old regiments. All discharges from expiration of term of service and transfers of re-enlisted men will be immediately stopped.

The General Commanding the Department hopes that all will yield a cheerful obedience to this law so clearly dictated by the necessities of the country. At the very crisis of our struggle, with the vast armies of the enemy threatening to overrun the valley of the Mississippi, and pressing to the gates of the Capital, the Chief Magistrate and Congress of the Confederacy respond to the unanimous voice of the Country and insist that her trained soldiers shall not forsake her until the battle is fought and independence won.

Is there a brave and true man in this army who will not rally to the side of his comrades already enlisted for the war?

The General Commanding feels that that spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice which has nerved the citizen soldier amid the privations of an inactive winter campaign will not be wanting now upon the eve of decisive battles.

Commanders of Brigades and detached corps are charged with the execution of the foregoing act as far as it relates to the troops of their commands.

By Command of
Major-General T. H. HOLMES.
(Signed) ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

A Correction.—We observe in quite a number of our exchanges, the 13th section of the Conscription Law erroneously printed as follows:

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrolment, who are now in service, under the provisions of this act shall be permitted previous service.

The omission of one little word, totally changes the application of the above section. It should read: "All persons subject to enrolment, who are *not* now in service, &c." It gives to those who are about to be brought into the service by the Conscription the opportunity of selecting their own company if they will make haste to enlist before the enrolling officer commences his work. We doubt not that multitudes will be glad to avail themselves of the privilege.

Richmond Enquirer.

PARTISAN RANGERS.

We publish (says the Richmond Examiner) the recent act of Congress, authorizing the raising and bringing into service, of bands of partisan rangers. This is a most attractive branch of the service to men of courage and enterprise. Now is the time for the free-fighters, the men of dash and daring. Let the fox-hunters, and mountaineers, and woodsmen, and the brave and adventurous everywhere, unite into squads, choose their leaders and fall to work. This is the way to achieve individual fame, and render the most effective service.

An Act to organize Bands of Partisan Rangers.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of Partisan Rangers, in companies, battalions or regiments, either as infantry or cavalry, the companies, battalions or regiments to be composed, each, of such number as the President may approve.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That such Partisan Rangers, after being regularly received into the service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and quarters, during their term of service, and be subject to the same regulations, as other soldiers.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of Partisan Rangers, and delivered to any Quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Approved April 21, 1862.

Lieut. Crowder, of the 11th Louisiana, who lost his right hand at Belmont, lost his left hand at Shiloh. He still clings to our cause, refusing to resign.

A vulgar Braggart.—The following incidents occurred when the train, containing the Federal prisoners, was about leaving Memphis, on Wednesday last. On this occasion, at least, General Prentiss proved himself no better than a vulgar braggart. We copy from the Memphis Avalanche:

Some of the Federal prisoners then set up their vulgar slang songs about the South, and Jeff. Davis, and niggers, which feat was thought particularly and refreshingly 'cute; but an officer who had some self-respect, cautioned them to silence, when General Prentiss, who, despite the "blockade," had a "load" on, said, "D—n it, sing ahead, even if they do shoot you."

One of the Home-Guard, standing near, curtly remarked: "That's not the way we do with prisoners; amuse yourself in your own way—we can afford to be merciful even to those who would have murdered us."

A head popped out of the cars and said: "Never mind, we shall have a plenty of friends here in less than twenty days."

A voice from the street replied quickly, "That's so, and we'll have 'em in the cars on the way to 'tother side of Jordan."

Even Prentiss seemed to lose all sense of dignity, and did not rise above the common level."

The Abolition General Prentiss, while under parole and on his way South, was arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, by order of Gov. Pettus, for disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and the use of language unbecoming a gentleman.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT JACKSON.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The following is a copy of an official dispatch from Maj. Gen. Lovell to Brig. Gen. Duncan, commanding at Fort Jackson:

"Say to the officers and men of your command that their heroic fortitude in enduring one of the most terrific bombardments known, and the energy and skill with which they crush the enemy whenever he dares come from under cover, attracts the admiration of all, and will be recorded in history as a splendid example for patriots and soldiers. Anxious but confident families and friends are watching them with firm reliance, based on the gallant exhibition thus far made of indomitable courage and great military skill. The enemy will try your powers of endurance, but we believe with no better success than that already experienced.

M. LOVELL,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Duncan's reply to Gen. Lovell runs thus:

"I have to report this morning, as previously, that the bombardment is still going on furiously. They have kept it up furiously by reliefs of their divisions. One of their three-masted gunboats, painted gray, came above the point this morning, but was struck, and retired. We are hopeful and in good spirits, and I cannot speak in too high praise of all the officers and men. I have no further casualties to report. Let the people have faith and fortitude, and we will not disgrace them.

J. K. DUNCAN, Brig. Gen."

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The following dispatch was received from Fort Jackson to-day:

"A heavy continued bombardment was kept up all night, and is still progressing. There have been no further casualties except two men slightly wounded. God is certainly protecting us. We are still cheerful, and have an abiding confidence in our ultimate success. We are making repairs as best we can. Our best guns are still in working order. Most of them have been disabled at times. The health of the troops continues good. Twenty-five thousand 13 inch shells have been fired by the enemy, thousands of which fell in the fort. They must soon exhaust themselves. If not, we can stand as long as they can.

Brig. Gen. J. K. DUNCAN,
Comd'g Fort Jackson.

The News.—The heaviest report of yesterday, said to have been sustained by official dispatches, was to the effect that a Federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans; but as this fort is some ninety miles from the city, and we have other defences of a character to be depended on, we consider it of very little importance.

From the Peninsula we have sundry reports that the enemy is retiring to his transports, but we presume our authorities are fully cognizant of all the movements of the enemy.

As to the movements of Jackson's command, we prefer to say nothing. They are the right men in the right place.—*Rich. Dispatch, 25th.*

AUGUSTA, April 24.—The Atlanta Commonwealth says, that it has information that Gen. Kirby Smith was at Knoxville, on Friday, so that there is no truth in the report of the re-occupation of Nashville, by the Confederates. The Federals still have possession of Huntsville.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Late accounts from Missouri say that General Seigle died of pneumonia, at Keitsville, some days ago.

Reliable accounts from Nashville say that four thousand Kentucky troops have quit the army and gone home, in disgust, on account or Lincoln's abolition policy. There are nine thousand sick troops at Nashville. The Federals are reported to be moving their sick and stores from the city.

From Yorktown we learn, from an officer of the army, who lately left the camp, that there is almost continual firing of musketry, diversified with shell from cannon, between pickets and advanced bodies of the two armies. The camps are within cannon range, and are mutually complimented with frequent salutes. Our position is described as very strong. He heard nothing in camp of the canal which it is here reported that the enemy have cut across the Peninsula, in front of their works.—*Richmond Examiner, 24th.*

Capture of Federal Officers at Yorktown.—RICHMOND, April 24.—Col. Crocker and Major Cassiday of the 93d N. Y. Regiment, and a private of the 5th Wisconsin regiment were captured near Yorktown and arrived here to-day.

The Fight at Wynn's Mills.—At Fortress Monroe the yankees admit 32 killed and 90 wounded in the fight with the 15th North Carolina regiment on the 16th inst. That is probably far short of the truth.

NORFOLK, April 25.—*Arrival of Prisoners.*—Twenty-five wounded Federalists, captured at South Mills, were brought to this city yesterday and sent to Old Point by flag of truce. Among them is a Surgeon and a Lieutenant. Some of them—indeed all of them—are wounded very badly, and can afford to be sent home, as they cannot possibly be of any further service in the field. Some of them are minus a leg, others an arm, and others again both arm and leg.

In addition to the wounded, there were two prisoners brought up by the same boat, who are uninjured. They were taken off and placed in safe-keeping.—*Day Book.*

Prisoners.—The Knoxville Register records the arrival of 423 Tennessee renegades, captured by Capt. Ashby in Campbell County, Tenn., while making their way to Kentucky to join the Yankees. There were 600 to 700 in the party, about 300 with rifles and shot guns, the others with pistols, &c. Capt. Ashby's force numbered about 70 cavalry. The enemy had about 100 killed and wounded.

Killed at Corinth.—Francis R. Moring, formerly of Greensboro', N. C., was killed in the battle near Corinth, Mississippi, on Monday April 7th, 1862. He was a member of a Company belonging to Knoxville, Tenn., and fell during a charge in which his regiment succeeded in capturing a Regiment of Illinois troops. He was the youngest son of Christopher and Frances Moring, aged twenty-six years.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The Spoils.—A writer from Corinth says, unless he knew better, a stranger would mistake our army for first-rate Yankees. Fully three-fifths of the men are dressed in Federal hats and overcoats. Some of our officers carry Yankee swords, and altogether we have gathered a very respectable equipment of arms, garments and luxuries.

General Lew. Wallace.—The Federal General heretofore reported killed, and rumored to have been Gen. Buell, was Gen. Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, commander of the Fourth Grand Division of the enemy's forces. The General is said to have commanded the Division, 15,000 strong, which two or three weeks since attempted to cut a road from the Tennessee to Corinth. He was an officer of some note, and ranked the captured Gen. Prentiss, who commanded the Sixth Grand Division.

A Deserter Shot.—We see it stated that Wm. Rowland, a private in Captain Fowler's Fifty-fourth Tennessee volunteers, who deserted, and was captured on the battle-field of Shiloh, in the enemy's ranks, in their uniform, was shot at 5 o'clock on the 8th, in the presence of all the Tennessee regiment.

Infamous Outrages on the Peninsula.—A gentleman of the highest respectability just from Williamsburg, gives us information of a series of the most diabolical outrages recently perpetrated on the lower Peninsula by the infamous Vandals now in possession of that portion of Virginia. We would fain hope, for the sake of humanity, that these acts of atrocity were untrue, but they come from a source that cannot be doubted. May a righteous God nerve the arms of Confederate soldiers to avenge the wrongs of the defenceless people now overrun by a foe far worse than the Goths and Vandals of historic infamy.

The first on the list given us, is Captain Samuel Holley, who resided in the lower end of Warwick co., a gentleman about 55 years of age, of the highest respectability, and universally esteemed by his neighbors. His residence was invaded by a lot of Yankee officers and men, who introduced themselves by a brutal proposition to Capt. H.'s two daughters, both young and beautiful ladies. While endeavoring to accomplish their designs by force, the indignant father shot one of the demons dead, and had taken aim at another, when he was instantly killed.

Mr. John Patrick, who resided near Warwick Courthouse, was killed last week, by a party of the invaders, while endeavoring to save an only and beloved daughter from a fate worse than death. Deceased was a pious and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and we understand, had for a long time filled the post of deacon. He was nearly 60 years of age.

Mr. Edward Harwood, who also resided in the vicinity of Warwick Courthouse, was brutally murdered a few days since, while defending his daughter's honor. We were unable to ascertain the particulars of the case.

The fourth and last victim to the lust of these worse than demons who now infest that section of Virginia, was Mr. Thomas R. Dunn, of York county, who resided near Harwood's Mill. He died in defence of his much beloved daughter, who was being outraged by a Yankee officer. He killed the monster, but was in turn quickly killed himself. Mr. Dunn is represented to us as having been a gentleman of universal and deserved popularity. His age was 45 years.

These are the scoundrels who profess to have come South for the purpose of restoring the Union and defending the old flag. The accursed calendar of their crimes exceeds in enormity any we have ever been called upon to record.

Petersburg Express.

[The Richmond Enquirer thinks that this entire statement of the killing of Dr. Shumate, though given with such particularity by both the Examiner and Dispatch, is untrue.]

Capture of Fort Pulaski.—WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following was received at the War Department to-day from General Hunter, commanding the Union forces in South Carolina:

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 15, 1862.—We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th inst. After thirty hours' continuous firing, a practicable breach was made, and preparations for storming were about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck. We have captured forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot and shells, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions. One of our men was killed; none wounded.

The New York "Herald" surmises that the object of the visit of the French Minister to Richmond was to persuade President Davis to give up the struggle on condition of a liberal amnesty. It says he was closeted with Mr. Seward for two [illegible] before leaving Washington.

The "Herald" is sorely puzzled for an explanation when it pretends to think that M. Mercier came on so absurd an errand as it ascribes to him.

Richmond Enquirer.

The True Yankee—McClellan knows his Countrymen!—The prisoners taken, some of them, wounded in the affair of the 16th inst., (when two companies of the Yankees made a night attack on our lines at Winn's Mill, and were repulsed with heavy loss,) declare that they were incited to the attack, which was a sort of forlorn hope, *by the promise of a bounty of fifty dollars a head!*—actually hired to risk their precious carcases for paltry pelf!!

Is not that Yankee all over? Our troops had given them credit for a good deal of *pluck* and *dash* in making so vigorous an attempt. It now turns out it was all due to the potent charm of the almighty dollar—offered by Gen. McClellan himself. Such is the race who are hired to become our masters!—*Rich'd Whig.*

Virginia Salt.—We have taken some pains to derive information concerning the prospect for obtaining salt at the Works in Virginia. Salt can be had there in limited quantities. The rule is 4 bushels or 200 pounds for each horse.

Iredell Express.

Laudable Motive.—We have just talked with one of the old and respectable farmers of this county who informed us that he had some bacon and flour to spare, and now while prices are high, his surplus would bring him a handsome sum of money. But he had concluded not to sell to the numerous persons about town, nor to those who are running over the country scraping up every thing of the kind for speculation, or to supply distant communities. He would reserve his stock of surplus provisions for the benefit of his immediate neighbors. Many of the men of his neighborhood had gone to the war, leaving families behind who would have to be supplied by purchase. His stock "should be reserved for them, and they should have it, whether he ever got pay for it or not."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A GOOD price paid for second hand Daguerreo and Ambrotype Cases, at the Photographic Gallery.
C. M. VANORSDELL.
April 21. 18-itf

Just Received,
200 DOZ. COATS' SPOOL COTTON.
BLACK FLAX THREAD.
BOYS HOSIERY, and a
Fine Stock of Trunks,
At GEO. BRANDT'S,
4-itf 14 and 16 Hay Street.

LOST.
ON Monday, the 21st inst., I lost my Pocket Book, containing Thirty-eight Dollars and Forty cents. I think that the bills were two tens and three fives and one three Dollar bill. I will pay a liberal reward to any one that will find it so I can get it. I lost it between the Clarendon Bridge and Black River and the road.
DEMSEY LAYTON.
April 24, 1862. 19-2tpd

DESERTED!
RALPH HOWELL, a private of Co. G, 24th Reg't N. C. T., deserted his company on or about the 15th of Feb'y. Said soldier was born in Robeson Co.; aged 20 years; 5 feet 7 inches high; dark complexion, black hair and grey eyes. All civil and military authorities are requested to apprehend and confine him so that I can get him.
T. D. LOVE,
Capt. Co. G, 24th N. C. T.
Near Murfreesboro', April 20, 1862. 19-3tpd

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862 9211y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1862.

Possible Fall of New Orleans.—The latest telegraphic accounts (up to Friday last,) give room for fear that the yankee fleet has captured New Orleans What then? Retire to the interior, and fight the vandals out of reach of their ships. That must be the way to fight and vanquish him, for submission is not for a moment to be thought of. Submission is ruin and disgrace, irreparable.

But it may be, and we hope is, that the telegraph operator was panic-stricken when he sent off his last dispatch, and that the iron-clad Louisiana may yet have appeared upon the scene, from which her absence is unaccountable. We will still hope for better news.

Saturday's Richmond Dispatch says,—

"We learn from a source we know to be reliable, that the iron-clad steam battery Louisiana has taken a position to give one or all of the fleet a reception similar to that the Virginia gave the Yankee fleet and the iron-clad Monitor in Hampton Roads a short time since. The floating, iron-clad battery, called the "Mississippi," and twice as large as the Virginia, we are assured, takes her departure, fully armed and equipped, to pay her respects to the strangers, and probably to aid them in being moored safely to the wharves, unless the Louisiana and Mississippi should become unmanageable, where there is such a strong current, and sink them.

"We are disposed at all times to allay unnecessary fears, based upon the approaches of the enemy; therefore we have taken some trouble to ascertain the exact situation of affairs in the neighborhood of the Crescent City, and the result is, we feel confident, that it is quite as safe at this day as at any period since the commencement of the war."

Neither mails nor passengers this morning bring any thing additional from New Orleans. "No news is good news," saith the proverb.

From Yorktown.—We learn from a gentleman who recently visited Yorktown, that the entrenchments of the hostile armies confront each other for miles, at distances sometimes of only 1000 yards—so close that persons can be distinctly seen from one to the other, and men are often killed and wounded by rifle shots. An almost incessant fire of artillery and small arms, and explosion of shells, is kept up. A great deal of cool bravery is exhibited on both sides. In addition to the fight at Wynn's Mills on the 16th inst., of which our readers have already heard, the yankees made three other furious assaults upon the same point on the night of the 19th, and were each time repulsed with heavy loss.

Our informant states that the privations and exposure of the men far exceeds anything suffered by the Bethel regiment, of which he himself was a member. We trust that they will soon be rewarded with a signal victory over the vandal invaders.

Arms Arrived.—A Confederate steamer arrived at a Confederate port on Friday last, with a large cargo of small arms, cannon, powder, &c. This is certain.

The French Minister.—The opinion is entertained, and we have reason to believe correctly, that the object of the French Minister in visiting Richmond was merely one of *observation*. He desired to see for himself what were the condition, prospects, and feelings, of the Southern Confederacy. And we have reason to believe, further, that he was surprised to find that things are not as represented in Yankeedom, but that the South is cheerful, hopeful, confident, determined. His visit may yet be useful.

The Clarendon Guards.—This company, organized here for home defence, has been drilling and digging at Confederate Point for some weeks past, having volunteered to go to the coast when it was supposed that a yankee attack was imminent. We learn from a gentleman returned from a visit to the Point, that they may be expected at home on Wednesday next, Gen. French having ordered them to report at Wilmington to-morrow for discharge. We learn that the order was couched in terms highly complimentary to Captain Haigh and his company.

More Volunteers from Cumberland.—A company numbering 82 men left this place for Wilmington on Monday last. Before leaving the men elected their officers, viz: Captain, Hector McKethan, 1st Lieut George Sloan, 2d, Jos. A. McArthur, 3d, Wm. W. McKenzie. The Captain and 1st and 2d Lieutenants were of the 1st (Bethel) Regiment.

The above has been handed to us for publication We would have published the roll of the company, as usual, if it had been furnished, but have no time to look up such matters ourselves.

Hatteras and Pulaski.—Our yankee enemies are sometimes more just to our brave soldiers than our neighbors who ought to be our friends. As this was so in what the latter were pleased to call "the disgrace of Hatteras," so it is also in regard to Pulaski. At Hatteras it was deemed disgraceful to surrender when the missiles of death were falling like hail-stones in their midst, and not a gun had been furnished to them that would reach the enemy. So when Pulaski falls, imputations of faithlessness are uttered on the plea that the fort was sound and nobody was killed in it. But the yankee account puts a different face on this. It shows that before the surrender three breaches had been made in the wall "through one of which a four-horse wagon and team can be driven, and the shells were passing through this across the plain and breaching the magazine itself." The fort is described as a complete wreck, which would have fallen if the firing had been continued much longer. Many of its guns were dismounted, and it is evident that the garrison had no alternative but surrender or a useless waste of life.

Salt.—There is reason to fear that the worst evils of the criminal neglect by which Roanoke Island was suffered to fall into the hands of the enemy, are yet to be developed. The State is almost bare of salt, and there is but a small space along the coast in which it can be made. It is a remarkable fact, tested by actual experience of the State Salt Commissioner, that in Currituck, a bushel of salt was made from 60 gallons of water, whilst at both the other points resorted to since the Commissioner was driven from Currituck by the fall of Roanoke Island, it requires 300 gallons of water to make a bushel of salt. Run this fact out in its various ramifications of labor, fuel, machinery and time, and it is not easy to estimate the extent of the evil. It may be, and we fear will be, that the necessary quantity of that indispensable article cannot now be made, and if so, that cattle will die, and human beings be subjected to the severest evils. All for the want of proper foresight in defending Roanoke Island.

We mention this now, not for the purpose of useless complaining, but to draw attention to the necessity of protecting, at all hazards, the State Salt Works where now located, and which are getting fairly under way, supplying some salt and preparing to supply a great deal.

In the Battle.—We have seen a letter from Mr. J. M. Waddill, of this place, giving a brief account of the battle of Shiloh, in which he participated as one of the "Texan Rangers." His company was sent out, as soon as it arrived from Bowling Green, as an advanced guard, and skirmished with the enemy for three or four days before the battle. Of Mr. W's regiment about 20 were killed and as many wounded in the battle. He himself escaped without a scratch. He says he had a chance to go over the principal battle field, "and you cannot imagine the sight it presented. Men with arms shot off, legs twisted and wound around their bodies, heads shot off, and bowels torn out. Our men fought like tigers. The Generals were in the advance all the time, leading the charges, and were exposed all the time more than the men."

☞ Some communications deferred for want of room.

False Report Corrected.—The friends of Dr. John Tyler McLean, of Capt. Kenneth Murchison's Harnett county company, of the 15th regiment, will be glad to know that a letter has been received from him, stating that he escaped uninjured in the fight on the Peninsula in which his regiment was engaged on the 16th. We are requested to make this statement to correct a report which has been circulated to the contrary.

Dr. McLean writes that two of his company were killed, viz: T. Gilbert and Wm. Avera.

The Fight at South Mills, N. C.—"One who was there," writes to the Norfolk Day Book,—

Our loss is five killed, seventeen wounded, and nine missing, supposed to be killed. The enemy's loss, as far as can be ascertained, was over three hundred, including 19 officers. We captured 1,000 lbs. of gun powder, a large quantity of camp equippage, blankets, etc., twelve boxes of fixed ammunition for artillery, over 300 stand of small arms, principally rifles, a large coil, about 1,000 yards, of wire, (a piece of which I send you,) supposed to be for telegraphic purposes, and a quantity of spades, picks, shovels, and entrenching tools. The object of the enemy seemed to be to take possession of this place, and destroy the locks of the canal. From letters found on the battle field, it appears they had heard that we were building, and had nearly completed, two small iron-clad gunboats, to run through this canal and destroy their fleet in the waters of Albemarle Sound. They have been effectually checked, and will not be anxious soon to repeat the experiment.

The Suffolk, Va., correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following rich account of the prowess of Col. Ferebee's North Carolina militia. It is not often that the much ridiculed "melish" can boast of such a feat as frightening off both the contending armies and taking possession of the battle field:—

"A rather amusing story is told of the late battle at South Mills. It seems that during the fight, Col. Ferebee, commanding a body of militia, started to join Col. Wright. Before the main body of his men arrived, Col. Wright fell back to the Half Way House, leaving Capt. Gillette's Southampton Cavalry to watch the movements of the enemy. The Yankees finding that Col. Wright was retiring, attempted to cut him off at a point between South Mills and the Half Way House, in which they failed, Col. Wright being a little too fast. Capt. Gillette learned of the attempted flank movement, and moved off about night to join Col. Wright, but just at this time Col. Ferebee's militia arrived; Capt. Gillette coming near the militia, supposed them Yankees, and imagining himself cut off, immediately ordered his men to strike for Gates county and Suffolk; at the same time the Yankees came in sight of the militia from another point, and supposing Col. Wright was being reinforced, retreated back in great hurry, and immediately the whole force left for their gunboats. Col. Ferebee had only to move forward and take possession of the late battle field.

"Our gallant friend, Capt. Gillette, and the noble fellows he commands, will get many a jeer for flying from the militia, while the Yankees were running from them in another direction. The supposition, however, was a very natural one.

"By the by, it is said that some of Col. Ferebee's militia arrived in time to take a part in the fight, and with great bravery entered the contest. The militia get quite too many kicks. We have many noble and brave men in the militia ranks."

Re-organized.—The 30th Regiment N. C. Volunteers has been re-organized for the war. The Field Officers are the same, viz: Francis M. Parker, Colonel; Walter Draughon, Lieut. Col., and Jas. T. Kell, Major.

A letter dated Wilmington, April 19, published in the Tarboro' Southerner, says that three companies of this regiment, under Lieut. Col. Draughon, had left the day before for Onslow county, "in fine spirits, determined to meet the invaders as soon as possible." The remainder of the regiment was expected to follow soon.

Official Impertinence.—The Standard comments with severity upon a letter signed by the Assistant Adjutant General of this State, addressed to a Captain of the 52d Regiment, just formed at Camp Mangum, in which the Captain is advised to vote for a certain person for Colonel of that regiment. The law gives the selection to the officers.

We had heard of a case of that sort, which is said to have produced so much indignation among the officers that the favorite of the State authorities, though possibly he would make a good officer, did not receive a single vote.

Only Two Days More.—Our readers will recollect the story of a soldier dreaming that *the* great battle was to be fought the last of April, with a great Confederate victory, and then a sudden peace; also, of his own death the next day after dreaming, and that this had come to pass. There are but two days more of April, and it looks as if the soldier had died to little purpose—that that is the only part of his dream to be verified.

"Skirting" a Man.—A correspondent of the Iredell Express relates the following incident as occurring in that county:—

"I was at the house of a friend, near Taylor's Springs, in this county, and some "young bloods" happened there, for the purpose, I suppose, of "whispering softly to the ladies," who, by the way, have brothers in the army, and are "real war galls," anyhow. After the usual salutations, the question of volunteering came up and it happened that "all hands" present were volunteers, with a *single* exception. The ladies got after him to volunteer, but it was "no go;" they used every argument, but to no purpose—finally I noticed that "something was up" amongst the ladies, and, sure enough, I was right, and shortly after my observation, a bundle was handed to our "chicken-hearted" friend, with a message from a "lady" that the contents were intended for him. Whereupon he opened it with the utmost pleasure—and it turned out to be lady's *skirt*. The young coward tried to make the best of it, but he was doomed to still further mortification. The ladies, *en masse*, surrounded and placed the garment upon him in the presence of a laughing crowd, and the matter ended. It is the determination of the ladies through the mountains of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, to discountenance all young men who do not go to the war, and the ladies are busily engaged in making suitable garments for them. Success to them."

Cannot measures be taken to secure in time a good supply of pickled oysters and shrimps?—*Chas. Courier.*

Certainly. Go take a yankee camp, as Beauregard did at Shiloh.

Small Grain.—A letter from Montgomery county informs us that the crops of small grain in that and the adjoining counties are very promising. They will probably be very abundant if they can be harvested and housed in time.

Another letter from the same county says,

"We have a fine prospect for wheat in the upper part of Montgomery. I think there will be an abundant crop if it can be saved, though I do not believe there are men left enough to save the small grain in this neighborhood."

A letter from Randolph county, informs us that the prospect for wheat is very fine, and that a larger crop was sown than for years past. There is, however, serious apprehension of a deficiency of labor to save it. A kind consideration for each other among neighbors will, however, as we hope, prevent loss from this cause.

Deaths of Soldiers.—At Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, 12th inst., Private Thomas Vincent, a member of "Guilford Light Infantry," Co. C, 45th Reg't N. C. Troops, in the 20th year of his age.

At Suffolk, Va., on the 27th ult., Wm. G. Sykes, of the Franklin Rifles, 15th N. C. Vol., in the 22d year of his age.

At Raleigh, on Tuesday last, of typhoid fever, Capt. Joseph P. Jordan, of Henderson county, commanding Co. G, 35th Regiment.

On the 18th, at Camp Mangum, Edward Hartle, a private in Capt. Atwood's Forsyth company.

Capt. J. Thomas Wheat, of the 1st Louisiana Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, was a son of the Rev. Dr. Wheat, late Professor in the University of North Carolina. His age was 32.

We regret to hear that our packets for Buffalo, Moore county, have failed to reach that office in due time twice within a few weeks. We know not where the fault lies, but it is very, very annoying, in these times, to have papers fail to reach subscribers.

McClellan in Disgrace.—Our readers are aware that Gen. McClellan has lost ground immensely since he was placed in the chief command of the yankee army. Great expectations were indulged of what he would do, apparently based upon the fact that he had never yet done anything, good or bad. His inaction has given to the friends of Scott, who had been deposed to make room for him, and to all the officers who had been over-slaughed by his appointment, abundant opportunities to assail him. And they have not neglected those opportunities. Somehow or other the abolitionists proper banded themselves against him, and that perhaps has saved him so far from utter disgrace, for they have been too odious and contemptible to be allowed to have their own way, as yet. Lincoln so far gave way to them, however, as to relieve him of the chief command and restrict him to the more limited field of the army of the Potomac. So far he has not redeemed his character in this position—and we hope he never will.

One of the strongest assaults yet made on him, so far as we have seen, comes from the Springfield Republican, which has been a McClellan paper, but appears at length to have lost patience and faith. Its editor being in Washington, writes to his paper a summary of the objections to McClellan's career, in which there seems to be not merely an imputation of inefficiency but of downright infidelity to the cause of the North. We make the following extract, repeating that it is from one who had been in favor of McClellan:

"It is very difficult for an earnest, candid seeker of the truth to reach a correct judgment as to General McClellan's management of the campaign, and his relations to its successes and failures. There is no doubt of a great abatement of confidence in him on the part of the Cabinet and Congress. The President, too, measures what he gave him before without stint. It is not easy to see why, with nearly a quarter of a million of the oldest and best troops of the Union at his command, Gen. McClellan permitted the rebels to press their lines in upon him at all points, and to hold the Potomac, both above and below Washington, all winter—why he refused to seize fine opportunities to cut off large detachments of their armies—why he denied the Navy Department the co-operations it has for months asked to take Norfolk and seize the Merrimac before she could execute the mischief that has since startled the country; or why he could not join the naval forces in clearing the Potomac of the rebel batteries, for which they were long ago ready—why, in the only "stirring up" that he gave the enemy, the preparations for an advance and retreat were so feeble as to result in the Ball's Bluff tragedy—why he kept Gen. Halleck in check for weeks after that officer was ready to move onward—why he opposed Gen. Butler's Southern expedition until over-ruled by the War Department—why he kept promising to move onward, and never did until the President had repeated twice or thrice positive orders to do so—and why, when he did so, he permitted himself to repeat the farce of the King of France, in marching up the hill and then marching down again?

"That all these and many more similar things are true of his course as commander-in-chief, I have the most abundant reason to believe. That he has almost sinned away by postponement and inaction his day of grace with President and Cabinet, those most cognizant of the opinions of the latter sufficiently know. The new Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, has been growing in impatience with, and estrangement from, him ever since he assumed that office, and, but for the President's cautious policy, it is quite likely Gen. McClellan would have been dethroned from the leadership of the Army of the Potomac.

"There was a tremendous pressure from the Senate and a portion of the Cabinet for a change; but the President was firm and said that, though he relieved him from the general command, in part because he was not satisfied with his course, he had confidence that, now he had taken the field at the head of his especial division of the army, he would push forward the campaign as rapidly as possible, and prove worthy of the position.

"He has certainly so far trifled with his own opportunities as to put his reputation and position at the hazard of an accident. He cannot stand up under a failure, be that failure even the result of no fault of his own. No man in America ever had such opportunities as Gen. McClellan. To no man was ever given, so generously or so fully, such public faith."

Northern Morals.—The Editor of the Chicago Tribune writes to his paper from Washington a startling account of the state of morals in that capital, at the same time giving just credit to the honesty of the Southern officials who formerly participated in the government, and to their influence in keeping down corruption. The trade of the South is not the most valuable thing that the North has lost by dissolution. *Character* is of still higher value. We copy from his article as follows:

"The tone of morality here is considerably *lower than it has ever been before*. The Southerners, as a class, had a very nice sense of honor so far as the public treasury was concerned. When they held power here there was comparatively little thieving, and when any was discovered it was promptly exposed and denounced. There has been a change—*a dreadful change—for the worse*. The frauds and attempted frauds on the treasury, in one channel and another, come so fast and from such unexpected quarters that one is bewildered in contemplating them. Yet nobody has been brought to justice, and nobody seems to think it possible that anybody should be brought to justice. Republicans are just as bad as Democrats, and Democrats just as bad as Republicans. Congress has its due proportion of vagabond politicians, who think they will never have another chance, and who are bound to have "their share" of the golden, or rather paper, stream. The honest men are in a lean minority, powerless to stay the tide of corruption, but not, we trust, wholly powerless to expose it."

President Davis.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury (with whom the President is no favorite,) says:—

"A report is industriously circulated that Virginia and all the Border States are to be abandoned—a foolish idea; for it supposes the people of the cotton States to be anxious to transfer the seat of war to their own firesides. The President has declared that the Yankees must march over a hundred thousand Southern bodies, including his own corpse, before they get here. So we may set our minds at rest on that point."

A Mystery.—Gentlemen arrived in Richmond state positively that the powerful iron-clad steamer Louisiana left New Orleans on Sunday the 13th inst. But dispatches to the government state that she left on Monday the 21st. In either case, what has become of her? She ought to have made herself both heard and felt, within 24 hours after leaving, if she went down the river to relieve Fort Jackson, and within three or four days if she went up the river to Fort Pillow. There is intense anxiety to hear of her.

The Right Spirit.—A volunteer in camp at Kinston, adds the following postscript to a business letter of the 23d:—

"Our Regiment [the 26th] has re-organized. Col. Vance and Burgwyn were re-elected, and James B. Jordan was elected Major. Our men are becoming reconciled to the "Conscription Act," because they see it is actually necessary. No news of importance here."

Resignation of Gen. George B. Crittenden.—We learn that Gen. George B. Crittenden has sent in his resignation to the War Departmet, his intention being to retire from the service and remove to Texas. He is displeased at the treatment he has met with at the hands of the Goverment authorities.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Glad to hear it. We wish every other drunken officer would follow his example.

Plant Corn!—We earnestly beseech all farmers to plant corn, and nothing but corn. Discard cotton—there is a full crop of that on hand now, and no sale for it. Plenty of tobacco also. But corn the army and the people will want. It will be indispensable. Without plenty of it, we shall suffer for both bread and meat. It will in all probability pay better than anything else. But if not, it is the duty of patriotism to make it abundant.

A Southern Book.—A Modern Geography has been published at Atlanta, Geo.

Dividend.—The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad 4½ per cent.

Stocks.—North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds head the list at Richmond, being quoted at 108½. Virginia 96.

The communication from Robeson county nominating persons for the Legislature should have had the writer's name attached to it, or at least furnished to us.

The State Convention.—[Condensed from the Standard.]—On Tuesday, 30 additional members appearing, there was a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the ordinance for the completion of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement was made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. Graham has introduced an ordinance to provide for the vacancy in the office of Governor, which passed the first reading, and was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Badger introduced a petition from the Society of Friends, asking exemption from military service, which was read and laid on the table.

The ordinance to create the office of Lieut. Governor was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Badger moved to lay the ordinance on the table, yeas 44, nays 38.

Mr. Badger moved to take up and consider the resolutions embraced in a paper just read at the request of Mr. Graham.

Mr. Howard hoped the vote would be considered a test vote, whether the Convention will go into a general revision of the Constitution.

Mr. Badger was willing it should be a test vote; a test whether isolated permanent amendments shall be made to the Constitution, without the ratification of the people, or that the amendments shall be properly arranged and submitted, at a proper time, for decision to the people. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Satterthwaite, Thompson, Smith of Halifax, and others, in opposition, and by Messrs. Speed, Graham, Kittrell, Gorrell and others, in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Howard moved to amend by inserting the words, "*Provided*, that no amendment to the Constitution shall be considered at the present session," and on this motion asked the yeas and nays, which being ordered resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Atkinson, Bagley, Batchelor, Battle of Edgecombe, Battle of Nash, Brown, Bunting, Caldwell, Cuningham, Dickson, Durham, Edwards, Holmes, Howard, Johnston, Jones of Rowan, Leak of Richmond, Lindsay, McDowell of Burke, McDuffie, McNeill of Cumberland, McNeill of Harnett, Mearse, Mosely, Myers, Osborne, Rayner, Royster, Sanders, Satterthwaite, Schenck, Setzer, Smith of Halifax, Spruill of Tyrrell, Strange, Strong of Mecklenburg, Strong of Wayne, Thompson, Thornton, Williams and Williamson—41.

Nays.—Messrs. Allison, Badger, Barnes, Battle of Wake, Berry, Bogle, Bryson, Calloway, Cannon, Christian, Dick, Dillard, Douthit, Eller, Foster of Ashe, Foster of Randolph, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Green, Hearne, Headen, Holden, Houston, Joyce, Kittrell, Long, Mann, Manning, Mebane, Mitchell, Phifer, Rhodes, Ruffin, Smith of Johnston, Speed, Starbuck, Thomas of Cateret, Warren and Wilson—40.

Mr. Barnes moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the motion prevailed.

A Mare's Nest.—The N. Y. Herald of the 21st inst. has the following, sent to it from Nashville as a "valuable intercepted dispatch," shewing, says the Herald, that "Beauregard's army has been terribly demoralised," and that "it is a full confession of the hopelessness of the rebel cause in the West." We take a different view of it. We think it is either a forgery, gotten up to cheer the desponding yankees after their disaster at Shiloh, or, if genuine, that Gen. Beauregard has purposely let it fall into the enemy's hands, to induce him to make an attack on Corinth:—

Corinth, April 9, 1862.

To Gen. Samuel Cooper, Richmond, Va.:—

All present probabilities are that, whenever the enemy move on this position, he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than 85,000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effectives. Van Dorn may possibly join us in a few days with about 15,000 more. Can we not be reinforced from Pemberton's army? If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley, and probably our cause. Whereas, we could even afford to lose, for a while, Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the Valley of the Mississippi, but our independence.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Our Killed and Wounded.—The Charlotte Bulletin gives the following list of killed, wounded and missing in the 15th N. C. regiment, in the late battle on the Peninsula:

			Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Co. A,	Capt.	Stansel,		1	4
" B,	"	McRea,	1	7	4
" C,	"	Love, color Co.			
" D,	"	Corbett,	2	2	5
" E,	"	W. Perry,		1	
" F,	"	Murchison,	2	4	5
" G,	"	Jackson,			8
" H,	"	Thompson,	8	5	5
" I,	"	Battle,	1	1	7
" K,	"	Hammond,	1	10	4
" L,	"	D. S. Perry,			
" M,	"	Taylor,	2	8	

Skirmishes.—We learn that our pickets below Kinston, near Tuscarora, Capt. Andrews's company, 2d Cavalry, had two sharp skirmishes with the enemy's pickets on Sunday and Monday last. On Sunday they killed four Yankees, and three on Monday. Capt. Andrews had his horse shot, but we hear of no other casualties on our side.

Newbern and Fort Macon.—There are no indications of an early advance from Newbern by Burnside. When his fortifications there are completed, we incline to the belief that he will move off to some other point. The Neuse will soon be in no condition, on account of low water, to move his gunboats up the river.

We have no further intelligence from Fort Macon. The last reports from our pickets nearest that point are that firing continued in that direction at intervals.—*Ral. Standard, 26th.*

Wilkes County Moving.—Another company from Wilkes county, commanded by Capt. Miller, 86 strong, passed here for the east, Friday last.

We were informed that four more companies are already formed in Wilkes and will leave in a few days, commanded by the following officers: Capt. A. S. Calloway, Capt. Martin, Capt. Jno. A. Parks, Capt. D. W. Parks. This will make three Capt. Parks in the field from Wilkes. Belonging to Capt. M. A. Parks' company, that passed here recently, is our young friend, W. W. Carmichael, brother to the lamented Major Carmichael, who fell in the battle of Newbern, and the last of those four brothers who a few months ago were in robust health.

Iredell Express.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lumberton, April 25, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce in your paper that Mrs. Daniel French and Mrs. Capt. Godwin, of Lumberton, are endeavoring to raise a fund to aid in building an iron-clad Gunboat for the defence of Wilmington, and call on the people of Robeson county to contribute. *All* are alike interested. By giving a little *all* may be saved. This call will surely not be vain. Produce of any kind will be gladly accepted, and the "widow's mite" as thankfully received as a larger donation.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp Rayner, April 24, 1862.

At a meeting of the Highland Boys, Co. G, 24th N. C. T., Capt. T. D. Love was called to the Chair and D. P. McEachern requested to act as Secretary; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: God has seen fit to remove from our midst Private John Calvin Smith:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in his death our cause loses a soldier than whom a braver or truer never lived. Among the first to respond to his country's call, he cheerfully shouldered his musket and manfully endured all the hardships and privations of Western Virginia. Although kind friends did all they could, and the Physician exerted his utmost skill, yet 'twas all in vain, the dread summons had come and must be obeyed, and his immortal spirit took its flight.

Resolved, We offer our condolence to his bereaved mother and to the many relatives and friends who mourn his untimely end, believing our loss to be his eternal gain.

Resolved, We wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of his many virtues.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widowed mother, and a copy to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with the request that the N. C. Presbyterian copy.

T. D. LOVE, Chm'n.
D. P. McEACHERN, Sec'y.

For Sale.

TEN sacks good Rio COFFEE.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 28, 1862. 20tf

LATEST WAR NEWS.

REPORTED FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

Richmond, April 26.—On Thursday, according to intelligence received here, two of the enemy's gun-boats passed Fort Jackson, and commenced to make cautious observations in the river above. The Louisiana, the iron-clad battery, was in position to resist them.

Mobile, April 26.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport corn, ammunition, etc., were destroyed. At 1 o'clock to-day, the operators bade us good-bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city, and this is the last we heard from the Crescent City. This is all we know regarding the fall—will send particulars as soon as they can be had.

Petersburg, April 26.—*Rumored Fighting on the Peninsula.*—Reports of fighting on the Peninsula yesterday were brought to this city last evening by passengers on the City Point train What truth there is about the matter we cannot say.—*Express.*

Richmond, April 26.—Beyond a report that a sharp skirmish commenced yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Yorktown, we have nothing new from the Peninsula. It is stated, however, that a large number of troops were landed at Old Point on Tuesday last, which contradicts the rumor that McClellan was engaged about the same time in moving his forces away from that place.

The Peninsula Army.—Our right wing is commanded by Gen. Magruder—our centre by Gen. Longstreet—our left by Gen. Hill—our reserve by Gen. Smith. The whole superintended by Gen. Johnson.

The enemy is increasing his strength on the Rappahannock. Yesterday five steamers with canal boats in tow and all crowded with soldiers, passed up the Rappahannock, and we understand were as high up as Port Royal when last heard from. Port Royal is about twenty-five miles below Fredericksburg.—*Enquirer.*

Yankees at Harrisonburg.—We learn from a gentleman, who arrived here yesterday, that the Yankee pickets entered Harrisonburg on Tuesday last, at 2 o'clock. A number of the inhabitants fled.

Stone-wall Jackson.—The Lynchburg Virginian of the 25th says it has information about the movements of this General, which it is not expedient to publish, except that for the present the most of the Valley will be given up. But, it adds, with apparent and cheering confidence,—

"There is a good time coming. Two battles will soon be fought in Virginia which will give us the whole State back again, or lose it all. We do not doubt the result. We will whip them at Yorktown and we will whip them at Hanover Junction or wherever else we may meet them on any thing like equal terms. We will drive them broken and in dismay from the Commonwealth, and establish the independence of the Confederacy."

Gen. Price arrived at Memphis on the 10th, and Gen. Van Dorn was expected on the 11th, both on their way, with their forces, to Corinth.

The Memphis Appeal publishes the official report of casualties in Gen. Breckinridge's brigade, summing up 705 in all, about one-third of his whole force.

The Yankee Loss.—In one division of the army at Shiloh, Gen. McClernand's, the official report gives 21 officers and 241 privates killed; 81 officers and 1280 privates wounded; and 236 privates missing. Total 1859.

Fort Macon.—Yankee accounts state that this place is to be starved out, not assaulted. This looks as if they have been worsted by our little band there.

Prisoners and Tories.—Some two or three yankee prisoners and a dozen tories passed through this city on Wednesday last, en route to Salisbury. They were taken by our pickets somewhere in the neighborhood of Newbern. The prisoners were about as good looking as yankee prisoners generally are; but the tories were the meanest set of scape-gallows scoundrels our eyes ever beheld.—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

Elizabeth City.—It was reported at Suffolk on the 25th that 7000 yankees had landed below Elizabeth City, probably to renew the fight at South Mills.

Western North Carolina.—The Asheville News of the 17th, says the troubles in Madison county are increasing. Since the declaration of martial law in East Tennessee, the tories of that region have flocked over in the Laurel mountains in large gangs, until they have about a thousand in number, who are committing all manner of depredations upon the true citizens of that region. They have killed six or seven of the citizens, and robbed and menaced many others. Several companies have left Asheville to rout the scoundrels. A correspondent from Haywood county says, "I do think Gov. Clark ought to call out the militia and crush them."

Cherokees.—Maj. Morgan is said to have enlisted 102 North Carolina Cherokees at Qualla Town, and was expected to arrive with them, and perhaps 100 more, at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 25th inst.

38th Regiment.—This regiment has enlisted for the war and re-organized by the election of the following officers: Lt. Col. Thos. Kenan, Colonel; Lt. R. M. Armfield, Lieut. Col.; and L. D. Andrews, Major. This regiment has therefore chosen new field officers entire.

Raleigh Standard.

LATEST FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

Norfolk, April 25.—Northern papers of the 24th were received here to-day.

A Republican caucus was held on the 23d in the Capitol, and the sense of the caucus was in favor of discriminating against leading rebels in the confiscation of all kinds of property.

The popular elections in Illinois and New York show great democratic gains. In nearly all the Northwestern and Western States there is a manifest tendency towards a political revolution. If it should succeed, it might not either stop the war or restore the Union on the old basis, but it would change the party character of the House and of the Executive. The House which is to succeed the present one may be of a conservative democratic complexion.—*Washington Letter.*

The Federal Secretary of War, in an official document presented to Congress, says increased means of transportation are absolutely necessary to any further advance into the enemy's territory. The Federal war expenses had increased to the enormous sum of five millions per day; and he estimates that the public debt of the United States will be, by January, 1863, fifteen hundred millions.

The French Minister.—Washington, April 23d.—No political importance is attached to the visit of the French Minister to Richmond. It is said that his business was to close his connection with the Confederates.

Dispatches from the French Minister have gone to New York, where a steamer is waiting to take them to France.

The unanimous expectation of the North is that McClellan is to fight his battle at Yorktown.

A federal steamer reached Fort Monroe Wednesday, having on board 15 bodies of officers and 150 wounded soldiers. [This is supposed to be the result of the fight at South Mills, N. C.]

Strict military law is enforced at Newbern and heavy earthworks have been thrown up there, commanding all the approaches to the town.

New York, April 26.—Cotton quiet with sales of 800 bales. Corn 58 to 60 cents. Whiskey 23 a 24½.

Memphis April 23.—Late Northern papers have been received. I annex a synopsis of their news:

The enemy are concentrating an immense force on the Tennessee river, with the view of another attack upon Beauregard.

Gen. Grant, in his official report of the late two days' battle, falsely estimates his loss at 1,500 killed, and 3,500 wounded, besides Prentiss' Brigade, all of which were taken prisoners. He claims a victory on Monday. Some of the Northern papers—the most truthful—admit a terrible defeat on Sunday, and a drawn battle on Monday.

The Federal sick list in the West is very heavy: 5000 were carried to Cairo alone. The water and climate did the work.

Foreign.—The Persia, from Liverpool 18th, arrived at New York on the 23d. She brings nine days later news.

The Sumter was still at Gibraltar and the Tuscarora at Algesiras.

The schooner W. C. Alexander, of Savannah, was boarded at Palermo by an armed boat's crew from the U. S. corvette Ino, and her master and crew taken prisoners; but they were subsequently released by the interference of the officers of the port.

Experiments have been made in England which give reason to believe that Armstrong will soon produce 600 pounders which will do great damage at a distance of 2,200 yards to mail-clad steamers.

The doings of the Virginia in Hampton Roads are still discussed in the leading English journals. They say that Great Britain has two effective war-ships to the U. States' one.

$5 Reward.

STRAYED from the premises of W. J. Anderson, Harrington Hill, a SMALL WHITE COW, with very short horns lying close to her ears. The above reward will be paid for her return.

I. B. HAWLEY.

April 28, 1862. 19-2tpd

MARRIED,

In Petersburg, Va., on the 24th inst., by Rev'd C. H. Hall, Mr. WM. T. BATTLEY, of this town, to Miss JENNETTE EDWARDS, daughter of Samuel Edwards of Petersburg.

On the 18th December, by J. M. Stout, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM H. FOGLEMAN to Miss ELIZABETH J. FORGISON. By the same, Feb'y 18th, Mr. JAMES STONE to Miss NANCY BUCKNER. All of Chatham county.

DIED,

In this county, on the 26th inst., in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. REBECCA H., wife of Zachariah Plummer, leaving a husband and five children to mourn her loss. ☞ Presbyterian please copy.

At Beaver Creek Village, April 21st., LOVEDY, wife of Geo. W. Hilliard, aged about 28 years. She gave abundant evidence that she was fully prepared for death.

In Raleigh on the 21st of April, of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Dr. R. C. Swain, of Weldon N. C, and daughter of the late Thomas Burt, Esq., of Shelbyville, Tennessee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Whereas it has pleased the supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother, Robert Williams, and that we deeply sympathise with the family and friends in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Lodge, though submitting with humble obedience to this afflicting dispensation of an all-wise Providence, we can but mourn the early removal of one we were proud to acknowledge as a brother craftsman.

Resolved, That we offer our sympathies to the family and relatives of our deceased brother, and while mingling our tears with theirs, would encourage them to bow with submission and to finally rely upon the will of Him that doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward to the family a copy of these Resolutions, and to the Fayetteville Observer with the request that they be published, and that they be spread upon our minutes.

N. S. STEWART,
H. A. BARNES,
D. REID PARKER, } Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 28.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 27½.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn 1 15 to 1 20.
Cotton—No sales.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Receipts good during last week. Family $11 25, super $11.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—1 50, N. O. Syrup 1 75.
Nails $14 to $15 per keg.
Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4¼ to 4½ cts. by the cask.
Sugars—18 to 25.
Salt—Very scarce.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 1 50 to 1 75.
Spirits Turpentine 17½.
Tallow 20 to 22.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Corrected by Pemberton & Sloan.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO smart young men 18 to 20 years old, to cut envelopes. It requires a few days to learn it and also a strong hand. Apply to

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

April 28. 20-2t

TO HATTERS.

I WILL rent my manufacturing shop with all the fixtures in complete order for manufacturing HATS. As hats are in great demand, no doubt the business would be profitable to any person who may wish to engage in it.

DAVID GEE.

Fayetteville, April 25. 20-3t*pd

ATTENTION!

MEMBERS of Co. E, 8th Reg't N. C. State Troops are notified to meet me at Fayetteville, on Thursday May 8th, or at McIver's Depot on Monday succeeding, to be paid off.

J. R. MURCHISON, Capt.

April 28. 20-2tpd

ATTENTION!

MEMBERS of the new infantry company, are hereby notified to assemble at Fayetteville, on Thursday, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, prepared to march into camp near Raleigh. Each man will provide himself with three days' cooked rations, together with a blanket or comfort, and a change of clothing.

K. M. MURCHISON, Capt.
D. H. CULBRETH,
J. MARSHALL WILLIAMS, } Lieuts.

April 24. 19-2t

I wish to enlist 25 more Men for

Capt. F. N. Roberts's Company, to whom the usual Bounty of $100 will be paid.

$50 cash will be paid as soon as sworn in.

Volunteer at once, and secure the Bounty.

C. B. MURPHY.

April 23, 1862. 19tf

$100 BOUNTY.

$50 Cash when sworn in.

Fifteen or Twenty Recruits Wanted.

THE Conscription Act having passed and been approved by the President, I desire to get 15 or 20 Recruits for the service. Good clothing will be furnished by the State.

This call is made for the purpose of filling a Company now nearly ready for the service.

Come now, and save your Bounty before the 20 days have passed. Call at the Store of Henry McDonald, Gillespie street, Fayetteville, N. C.

D. M. McDONALD.

April 23, 1862. 19-4t

Cumberland Plow Boys.

RECRUITING!

ACCORDING to a late act of Congress, the Company must be increased to 125. As all men between the ages of 18 and 35 are declared in the service, here is a good opportunity for 50 to volunteer in an old organized corps. Send your names and address to Col. Jno. H. Cook, Fayetteville, N. C., Alex. R. Smith, Esq., Kyle's Landing, N. C., or myself at my father's residence immediately, as I have to return to Camp at an early day.

CHARLES H. BLOCKER,
Capt. Co. H, 24th Reg't N. C. T.,
Recruiting Officer for the Co.

April 20, 1862. 19-3w

25 Volunteers Wanted.

THE undersigned wish to enlist for their Company of Infantry 25 more good, reliable men, to each of whom the usual bounty ($100) will be paid, of which $50 in cash will be paid immediately on swearing in.

The usual pay, allowances, &c., and excellent arms, will be furnished.

Apply immediately to either of the undersigned, or, in their absence, to Col. John H. Cook.

C. B. COOK.
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
B. F. PEARCE.
E. J. HALE, Jr.

March 24.

2000 Yards of Bleached Shirtings,

A FULL YARD WIDE, of the best English Manufactory. Just received and for sale at a reasonable price, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1862. 98-itf

NOTICE

To the Representatives of Deceased and Discharged Soldiers.

DURING the continuance of the war, I will collect, *free of charge*, the moneys due to soldiers who have died in service, were killed in battle, or discharged for disability, who resided in Cumberland or any of the neighboring counties.

JNO. M. ROSE.

April 24, 1862. 19-4w

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at

GEO. BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 3. 96-itf

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Further account of the Second Day's Fight.

Night alone prevented us from reaping the fruits of our brilliant victory of yesterday. It was quite dark when we chased the foe back to Pittsburg landing, where he sought protection from his gunboats and river works. Had Beauregard possessed the power of Joshua to command the sun to stand still in the heavens for the space of an hour our victory would have been as complete as that of the great Hebrew warrior.

The fight was renewed next morning at 8 o'clock by the enemy, who had been reinforced during the night, and, with the exception of short breathing spells, it raged with tremendous violence and fury until night separated the combatants. The apprehensions felt by us last night were realized. Buell came up this morning, and with him came large reinforcements.

The enemy came up to the work with great spirit and resolution. The attack was directed against our centre; and though vigorous and spirited, and not expected, it was repulsed, and the enemy driven back with great slaughter. He rallied again, however, and this time he moved with an increased force upon our right wing. Here, too, he was repulsed and forced to retire. His next attempt was directed against our left wing, his attacks growing more vigorous, and his forces increasing with each succeeding movement. Indeed, it was now evident that he had received large accessions to his ranks, and that we had fresh troops and heavy odds to contend against. But the Confederates nobly did their duty, and the attack on the left wing was also repulsed. The enemy again retired, but only for a time; for Buell's forces now came up, and the attack was renewed all along our lines, on the right, centre and left. Simultaneous with this, an attempt was made to turn both our wings.

The battle now raged with indescribable fury. I have never heard or imagined anything like the roar of the artillery, and the incessant rattle of the small arms. The deep thunder bass of the one, and the sharp, shrill tenor of the other, intermingled with the shrieks of bursting shells and the whizzing of cleaving rifled cannon balls, was grand beyond description.

The Confederates stood their ground against the furious onset and for the fourth time the enemy was compelled to retire.

It was now one o'clock. Our men were greatly exhausted; they had fought eighteen hours, and withal had slept but little, having been engaged much of the preceding night in searching out and taking care of the wounded. It was evident, too, that the enemy had been largely reinforced, and that each succeeding attack was made by fresh troops and overwhelming numbers. In view of these facts, and in order to rest his men, and to prevent an unnecessary loss of life, General Beauregard availed himself of the falling back of the Federals to withdraw his troops to the enemy's line of encampment, where we rested last night. This was about a mile and a half from the point where the fight commenced this morning.

The enemy hesitated for some time, but finally came up and renewed the conflict. He was met with undiminished courage and resolution by the Confederates, who displayed the greatest possible gallantry. The battle raged on, and night alone separated the combatants. At length the enemy fell back, and so did the Confederates, both sides badly worsted and severely punished.

The great, grand battle is yet to be fought, which will come off in the course of one, two, or three weeks. Perhaps not less than 350,000 men will be engaged in the deadly conflict. The Federals will have 200,000, and we 150,000, or more. It will be a terrible and bloody battle.

From private letters, written by participants in the battle, we group together the following interesting extracts:

The battle of Shiloh was fought on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 5th, 6th and 7th instant, in McNairy county, Tennessee. It was fought on a space of ground about eight miles in extent, along (or near) the bank of the Tennessee river. The nearest part of the battle ground to Corinth, Mississippi, was twelve miles, and the furthest twenty miles; as the river runs nearly due north from Corinth, wich is in the northeast corner of Mississippi, and near the line of Tennessee, and immediately on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

We drove the Federals from hill to hill and from ravine to ravine all day long. I could not conceive, before witnessing it, the desperate bravery of our men. We exhausted our cartridges time and again, and continued on with the bayonet. I never want to see such a sight again; it makes my blood run cold to think about it; the dead were piled up on every field by the hundreds, with the most ghastly looking wounds you ever looked at. Most of the Yankees that I saw dead were shot through the head, and their brains had oozed out on the ground, and the groans of the wounded are awful to hear.

A little before sunset Gen. Jackson's brigade, having fired away its ammunition, was driven back, and was in great danger of falling into confusion, when the general and his staff galloped into the midst of them, directed the standard-bearers to hoist their flags, and calling on their men not to let Alabama (they were all Alabamians except one regiment) be ashamed of them, they rallied immediately and charged with the bayonet. This threw the enemy into confusion, and, the cavalry dashing in upon them, entirely cut off their retreat. A whole brigade (Gen. Prentiss's) surrendered; including the general. Sunday night we slept in Yankee tents, in a Yankee camp, and fed on Yankee luxuries. Such a splendidly provisioned army I never heard of—pickled oysters, pig's feet, lemons, sweetmeats of all kinds.

We took much spoil—ninety pieces of cannon, 3,000 bags of coffee, salt, a great number of small arms, several boxes of new rifles, which were never opened until we opened them. We got possession of all their stores. We found brandy, candy, sweetmeats, clothing, almost all things necessary for an itinerant army, and many things not necessary but superfluous. The enemy retired to their gunboats, giving full possession of their tents and all equipage. Gen. Beauregard then pressed into service everything in the country around in the shape of a vehicle—ox and horse wagons, carts, buggies and carriages—and hauled off all he could.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th instant contains the following dispatch from Gen. Beauregard to his wife:

BATTLE FIELD, April 7.

Mrs. Caroline Beuregard:—Thanks be to God, we have gained a most complete victory.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The following dispatch, received from General Beauregard, is published by the New Orleans Delta:

CORINTH, April 8.—We had another severe battle yesterday, and have returned to this place, which I can hold easily. The army is in good spirits.

The Louisiana troops behaved well. I am still untouched.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Day after the Battle.—From an interesting letter written by the army correspondent of the Mobile Register, dated Monterey, six miles from Shiloh, April 8th, we copy the following:

Neither party has showed a disposition to renew the fight this morning: We have not sought the Yankees nor have they sought us. After scowling at each other like two exhausted pugilists, with blood-shot eyes and bruised and battered bodies, they have turned away and left the contest still undecided. The Confederates are quietly returning to their lines, and the Yankees to theirs. We have burned a good many of their tents, and brought away a great deal of their baggage and camp property.

6 *P. M.*—The enemy ventured so far this afternoon as to send out a cavalry regiment a short distance in the direction of our lines. Gen. Breckinridge sent the Texas Rangers and Forest and his mounted men after them who captured about fifty prisoners and chased the remainder back and through two regiments of infantry that had come along to support them. In the confusion that ensued among the Federals, they fired upon their own cavalry, and killed and wounded a large number of them.

It would be premature at this time to indulge in speculations upon the results of the two-days' battle out of which we have just emerged. I may be permitted to say, however, that the effect upon the Confederates has been to inspire them with fresh confidence and renewed determination. They have felt of the enemy, and have themselves passed through the fire, and will be the better prepared for a second great battle which is to come off at or near Corinth.

I am not informed as to the extent of the reinforcements which the enemy has received, or of his ability to undertake an early forward movement. He has been badly crippled and cut up, and has lost much valuable property and many of his best field pieces. Moreover, the roads are in a shocking condition. It rained very hard last night, and again to-day, and there is a prospect for more rain to-night. All these things will tend to delay further active operations by either party.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Almost at dawn Sherman's pickets were driven in, a very little later Prentiss's were, and the enemy were into the camps almost as soon as were the pickets themselves.

Here began scenes which let us hope, will have no parallel in our remaining a nals of the war. Many, particularly among our officers, were not yet out of bed. Others were dressing, others washing, others cooking, a few eating their breakfasts. Many guns were unloaded, accoutrements lying pell mell, ammunition was ill supplied—in short, the camps were completely surprised—disgracefully, might be added, unless some one can hereafter give some yet undiscovered reason to the contrary—and were taken at almost every possible disadvantage.

The first wild cries from the pickets rushing in, and the few scattering shots that preceded their arrival, aroused the regiments to a sense of their peril; an instant afterwards rattling volleys of musketry poured through the tents, while, before there was time for thought or preparation, there came rushing through the woods, with lines of battle sweeping the whole fronts of the division camp, and bending down on either flank, the fine, dashing, compact columns of the enemy.

Into the just aroused camps thronged the rebel regiments, firing sharp volleys as they came, and springing forward upon our laggards with the bayonet; for awhile their artillery, already in position, was tossing shells to the further side of the encampments, scores were shot down as they were running, without weapons, hatless, coatless, toward the river. The searching bullets found other poor unfortunates in their tents, and there, all unheeding now, they still slumbered, while the unseen foe rushed on. Others fell as they were disentangling themselves from the flaps that form the doors to their tents; others as they were buckling on their accoutrements; others as they were vainly trying to impress on the cruelly exultant enemy their readiness to surrender.

Officers were bayoneted in their beds and left for dead, who, through the whole two days' fearful struggle, lay there gasping in their agony, and on Monday evening were found in their gore inside their tents, and still able to tell the tale.

Such were the fearful disasters that opened the rebel onset on the lines of Buckland's brigade, in Sherman's division. Similar, though perhaps less terrible in some of the details, were the fates of Prentiss's entire front.

Meantime, what they could our shattered regiments did. Falling rapidly back through the heavy woods till they gained a protecting ridge, firing as they ran, and making what resistance men thus situated might, Sherman's men succeeded in partially checking the rush of the enemy long enough to form their hasty line of battle.

Buckland's brigade had been compelled to abandon their camps without a struggle. Some of the regiments, it is even said, ran without firing a gun. Colonel Appler's Fifty third Ohio is loudly complained of on this score, and others are mentioned. It is certain that parts of regiments, both here and in other divisions, ran disgracefully.

Down on either flank came the overwhelming enemy. Fiercely pushed in front, with a wall of bayonets closing in on either side, like the contracting iron chamber of the Inquisition, what could they do but what they did? Speedily their resistance became less obstinate; more and more rapidly they fell back; less and less frequent became their returning volleys. The enemy pushed their advantage.

Brig. Gen. Prentiss and three regiments with him delayed their retreat too long. Almost before they were aware of their danger, the flanking forces rushed in from either side behind them, and they stood, perhaps two thousand strong, in the midst of thrice their number. They threw down their arms, and the rebels signalized their first attack by marching three Lincolnite regiments, with a division General, as prisoners, to their rear.

Overwhelmed by this fresh disaster, without a Gen'l to organize them, with still hotter and hotter fire to their front and flanks, the remainder of the division, whole regiments at a time, gave way in disorder. For a short time a few maintained a confused defence, retreating, halting, firing, courting death by remaining in isolated squads or companies, to resist a little longer the overpowering advance; but before ten o'clock the whole division was in rapid retreat. Some regiments came off the field in a degree of order; the most in sad confusion.

And thus by ten o'clock one entire division of our army was *hors de combat*. A deep gap in our front line was made, the rebels had nearly pierced through, and were only held back by McArthur's brigade, and the rest of W. H. L. Wallace's divison which hurried over to its assistance.

For the present let us leave them there.

Another Company from Union County.—Another company from Union county passed through this place on Wednesday last, for Raleigh. E. A. Jerome, Capt.; T. E. Ashcraft, 1st Lieut.; J. D. Cuthbertson and R. D. Rushing, 2d Lieutenants. The company numbers about 85.

The company which went from Union under the command of S. H. Walkup, have elected Hugh Wilson, Esq., Captain in place of Mr. Walkup promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. The officers now stand as follows: Hugh Wilson, Captain; B. F. Richardson, 1st Lieut.; R. L. Stewart and Hugh A. Gray, 2d Lieutenants.

Charlotte Democrat.

DIED,

On the 11th of March, near Brenham, Washington Co., Texas, of abscess of left lung, after an illness of 88 days, Dr. C. G. McGREGOR, aged 35 years 1 month and 9 days. Born in Cumberland, N. C., he moved to Texas 6 years ago, and by his enterprise and industry accumulated much and gained the affection of many by his kindness as a neighbor and success as a Physician. He leaves a wife and four little children. Endowed with a strong frame he gradually sank under his disease—repining not at his agony but believing it the mercy of God, resulting in an eternity of bliss.—Com.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., Mr. JOSEPH HILL WRIGHT, aged 28 years.

At Wake Forest College, on the 14th inst., in the 47th year of her age, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. EMILY C., wife of Prof. W. T. Brooks, leaving a husband and four children.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 23.

Beef Cattle 12½ to 15; Beeswax 20; Bacon 28 to 30; Coffee 70 to 75; Tallow Candles 35; Corn $1 to 1 05; Super Flour $12 to 12 25, Family $12 50 to 12 75; Lard 25 to 27½; Nails $15 to 16; Osnaburgs 25 to 30; Peas 1 10 to 1 15; Pork 18 to 20; Irish Potatoes 2 50, Sweet $1; Sugar 18 to 23; Sound Salt $6; Sheetings, by the bale, 2? to 28; Yarn 45 to 50; Tallow 20 to 22.

At Charlotte, Cotton 6½ to 7½; Flour 4 75 to $5 per sack; Wheat 1 60 to 1 70; Corn 90; Peas 90; Oats 50 to 60; Bacon 25 to 26; Lard 25; Whiskey 1 50; Sugar 18 to 21; Molasses 1 20 to 1 25. No Salt.

N. Carolina State Convention—Third Session.

RALEIGH, April 21, 1862.

The President, Mr. Edwards, called the Convention to order at 12 o'clock, M.

Mr. Warren presented the credentials of R. S. Donnell, delegate elect from Beaufort county, in place of Mr. Ellison, deceased, which being read, Mr. Donnell took his seat in the Convention.

The roll was then called, and the following members answered to their names:

Mr. President, Messrs. Allison, Badger, Barnes, Berry, Caldwell, Christian, Darden, Donnell, Douthit, Durham, Foster of Randolph, Graham, Hearne, Headen, Holden, Kittrell, Leak of Richmond, Long, McNeill of Cumberland, McNeill of Harnett, Mitchell, Phifer, Rayner, Sanders, Satterthwaite, Schenck, Smith of Johnston, Starbuck, Thompson, Thornton, Warren and Wilson—33.

There not being a quorum present,

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Raleigh Standard.

On Tuesday there was a quorum present, but nothing of importance done.

How the Women Make Powder.—We copy a portion of a letter addressed to Lieut McClung, at Knoxville, by a lady in Sullivan county, East Tennessee.

"I saw some weeks ago in the Register an article on the 'making of salpetre,' and that the earth under old houses contained more or less nitre. I also learned that the Government was in great need of saltpetre, in order to make powder for our brave boys now in the field. Well, sir, I felt, though I am a woman, that it was my duty to do what I could for my country; so, having an old house with dry dirt under it, I determined to make a trial. I threw out the ashes in my ash hopper, and had two others built. I then had the dirt under the house dug up and put into the hoppers. I then run water through one of the hoppers, and then passed the water through the other two. After which I added ley to the water until the curdling ceased. I then boiled it until it was thick, when the pot was set off the fire. In a few hours the saltpetre had formed into beautiful crystals. I poured water three times through each hopper, and then boiled it down. The result is just one hundred pounds of beautiful saltpetre, according to my husband's weighing. It was very little trouble to me.

"Now, sir, I see you are the agent of the Government. I want to hand it over to you to be made into powder and sent to our army, to be used in defending our country."

The Knoxville Register adds that a citizen of Jefferson county, Tenn., made from the dust beneath a single old house, two hundred and eight pounds of saltpetre, which, with the charcoal and sulphur added, was converted into two hundred and fifty pounds of powder. Everybody can do something to help on the cause.

The "War Tax" in the North.—The "War Tax" bill meets with intense opposition in the North. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes of it:

The tax bill is an awful affair. It will raise an enormous amount of money or destroy a vast amount of business—one or the other. It will pass Congress. The public debt by first of July will be $1,500,000,000. That is the calculation of the chief auditor of the Treasury. I think it is short of the reality. The public really know little of what is the true condition of the finances. They will find it out hereafter, when they are called upon to pay the interest of the public debt. The principal no person expects to be paid.

The Secretary of War says that the increased transportation required by the advance in the enemy's territory has increased the war expenses to *five millions per day*—more than the printing machine has the power to supply.

NOTICE.

Bank of Fayetteville, 16TH APRIL, 1862.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will take place in the Hall of the Bank on Monday, the 19th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 16. 17*td

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

ON MOTION, R. King, Sheriff of said County, returned and read aloud in open Court the following tracts of land which he proposes to sell to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1860:

	Tax.
Henry Davis, 160 acres, location, Wolf Pond,	4 58
Joseph B. McCallum, 513 acres, location, Scalding Branch,	28 95
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, lots No. 85 and 86, Lumberton,	3 78
Edward McCallum, 1288 acres, location, Lumber River,	64 55
Peter McEachin, 1 Lot, Floral College,	1 42
Rogers & Stackly, 1 lot, Floral College,	1 78
—— Hart, 27½ acres, location, Lumber River,	3 69
Joseph Baker Guardian for Joel Jones, 76 acres, location, Alligator Swamp,	2 54
Mary Hill, 127 acres, Ashpole Swamp,	2 88
John Little, 48 acres, location, Lumber River,	92

From the Minutes. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

April 3, 1862. 14-ts

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months, will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 26. 11*tlstM

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, A. D. 1862.

Arch'd B. McCormic, Adm'r of J. B. Stewart, dec'd. Against Nancy Anderson, Lodon Davis and wife Mary, and Barbara Stewart.

Petition to Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Anderson, Lodon Davis and wife Mary, and Barbara Stewart, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May, 1862, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1862.

17*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.



Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 5096.

Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, G? ?? for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise: Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

ROBERTS'S Hand Book of Artillery.
MAHAN'S Field Fortifications.
The Trooper's Manual, by Col. Lucius Davis.
CAUSE AND CONTRAST.
The Battle Call—a lyric by E. V. W.
Letters of Mozis Addums to Billy Ivvins.

Just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1862.

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

Daniel McNatt, Adm'r, de bonis non of John McNatt, dec'd, Daniel McNatt, James McNatt, John McNatt, William McNatt, Daniel Regan and wife Rebecca, *against* James Wilkerson and wife Sarah, Wm. Gunn and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. Wilkerson and wife Sarah, William Gunn and wife Elizabeth, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

Christian McRimmon *vs.* John R. McRimmon, Angus S. McCallum and wife Mary Ann, John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Arch'd McRimmon, Murdoch McRimmon, Joseph McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon, Neill McRimmon and Margaret McRimmon.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus S. McCallum and wife Mary Ann, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and a writ of Dower issued.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

David McBryde, Adm'r with the Will annexed of Alexander McBryde, dec'd, Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Mary McBryde, *against* James B. Harris and wife Catharine, Angus McBryde, and Mary McBryde.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McBryde and Mary McBryde, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

MR. JAMES SOUTHGATE, of the University of Va., (but for several years past President of the Norfolk Military and Classical Institute,) has taken charge of this elegant COLLEGE, with the hope of establishing a School, in every respect, highly acceptable to the people of the South.

Mr. SOUTHGATE will be assisted by his LADY, a Teacher of varied accomplishments and vast experience, who for fifteen years has been connected with some of the largest and best Seminaries in Virginia. The Schools of ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC and PAINTING, will have gentlemen Professors presiding over them. We shall offer the best educational advantages to a people whom we know can appreciate them, and all we ask, is, *give us a trial*, and after this is fairly done, those who are not satisfied can remove their children or wards, free of charge.

The Boarding Department shall have all the comforts and attractions of a well ordered home, and the Boarders as tenderly and affectionately watched over and cared for, as even the most anxious parent could desire. Every attention being given to the health, manners and literary advancement of each Pupil. Diplomas will be given to those who can pass rigid examinations on five Schools. Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded for perfect deportment. Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for teachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms for them shall be made suitable to circumstances.

The School is not sectarian, though the purest morality is taught and required of every member of the Institution. The building is large, new and magnificent, well adapted to School purposes. The location is unsurpassed, being one of the loveliest, healthiest and most refined sections of the South, 30 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Franklinton Depot, where hacks are always in readiness, to convey passengers to and from the village. The entire expenses for ten months will be from $150 to $250. For further particulars, apply to Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Wm. P. Williams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard F. Yarborough, or to

JAMES SOUTHGATE, Louisburg, N. C.

March 18, 1862. 10 10w

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of **$1000, $500, $100.** Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.

March 18. 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of **$1000, $500, $100.** Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.

March 18. 9tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As two of the firm are in the Army, it is hoped that all those indebted to the concern will come forward and settle their accounts at once. J. A. Worth will be found at the old stand, and will use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

JOS. A. WORTH,
G. W. WIGHTMAN,
JNO. H. ROBINSON.

March 19. 9-3m

Notice to Tanners.

500 HEAVY HIDES, for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1862. 8tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1861. 56-

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

?hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1859.

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is 50 cents, neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 43t

The Southern Harmony, School

Books, &c., further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Law of Sales of Personal

Property, by Francis Hilliard, 2d Edition, Enlarged and improved.

Starkie on Evidence, 8th Edition, with Notes by Sharswood.

Wendells' Blackstone; Byles' on Bills, Notes by Sharswood.

Adams' Equity; Broom's Legal Maxims.

Smith on Contracts, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS

MILITARY WORKS.

ARMY REGULATIONS for the use of the Confederate States;

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia;
Hardee's Infantry Tactics, 2 vols., Mobile Edition;
The Volunteers Hand Book.

Further supplies just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 14, 1861

More Troops for the War!!!

I AM authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a LEGION for the war. I want an additional regiment of Infantry, two Companies of Cavalry, and one company of Artillery. A bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to each soldier upon his enlistment. Cavalry are required to furnish their own horses, for which the government will pay them forty cents per day, and their full value if killed in battle. The best arms and equipments to be had in the Confederacy will be furnished. Recruits will be received singly or by companies. Turn out, and let's make short work with Abe.

Address me for the present at Kinston, N. C.

Z. B. VANCE,
Col. Comd'g 26th Reg't N. C. T.

April 18, 1862. 18-4t

MULES AND HORSES.

Mules and Horses.

WANTED for the Confederate States, good STOUT MULES & stout HEAVY ARTILLERY HORSES, for which the highest cash prices will be paid in every instance, if brought in immediately to

P. P. JOHNSON, Agent.

April 19, 1862. 18-3t

TAX LISTS.

Only Eight Days more for taking Lists.

WE are attending at Arey's corner, South-west corner of the Market Square, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., of each day to receive the Tax Lists and value all property or subjects of Taxation in the Fayetteville and Cross Creek Captains' Districts according to Acts of Assembly and an Ordinance of the Convention. The Law requires all property or subjects of Taxation not listed to be returned as unlisted and liable to a double tax.

S. T. HAWLEY,
JOSEPH AREY,
Assessors and Tax List Takers.

April 21, 1862. 18-

25 Kegs Parker Mill Cut Spikes,

ASSORTED Sizes, 4 to 7 inch.
10 Kegs 30d NAILS.
100 Sets Ground Cart and Wagon BOXES, 2 to 6 inches.
Cast Steel Grubbing HOES. Mattocks, PICKS.
50 Dozen assorted Cast Steel HOES. For sale by

JAS. MARTINE.

April 20. 18-3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Neill Ray, Jr., is authorized to collect and receipt for all claims due me during my absence. All those in arrears will please settle up immediately.

J. S. RAY.

April 19, 1861. 18-2mpd

Bank Cape Fear,

WILMINGTON, April 16, '62.
DIVIDEND No. 105.

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent has been declared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of May next.

J. G. BURR, Cash'r.

April 18. 18 tlstM

Bank Cape Fear.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in this place, on Thursday, the 1st of May next.

J. G. BURR, Cash'r.

April 18. 18-tM

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FROELICH & ESTVAN, (C. S. Arms Factory,) is this day dissolved, by *mutual consent*.

Mr. L. FROELICH will carry on the business of said factory, on his own account, as sole proprietor.

LOUIS FROELICH.

Wilmington, N. C., April 14, 1862. 17-4w

PERSONS having claims against the late firm of FROELICH & ESTVAN, (C. S. Arms Factory,) for which I may have become responsible, or stood as security, will please present the same to me immediately.

M. NEWHOFF.

Wilmington, N. C., April 15, 1862. 17-4t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the Estate of Malcom Lamonds, dec'd, at April Term of Montgomery County Court, will sell at his late residence, all his perishable property on the 29th of April 1862. All persons holding *claims against said* Estate will please present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to the Estate will make immediate payment.

ALLEN McLENNAN, } Adm'rs.
ATLAS F. RUSH, }

April 7, 1862. 18-3tpd

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Moore county, on the 7th inst., a negro boy who says he is free, and calls himself Geo. Johnson. He is of the following description:—Dark complexion, large flat nose, broad mouth; has an ulcer in the right groin, of a syphilitic character; bad teeth; five feet eight inches high, and about 35 years of age; intellect dull.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

K. H. WORTHY, Sh'ff.

April 14, 1862. 18-4t

$30 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any man who will arrest and confine in the jail of Robeson County, JOHN BARNES, who deserted from my company about two weeks ago. Said Barnes is five feet, six inches high, 22 years old, and had on when he left, a military cap and sack coat, such as are used by privates in the Confederate Army. I learn that he is in the lower end of Robeson County near the South Carolina line.

Any person arresting him will address me at Kinston, N. C., and I will forward the money immediately.

W. S. NORMENT,
Capt. Comd'g Co. D, 18th N. C. T.

April 17. 18-3tpd

NOTICE.

MY SON is authorized to receive all money due me either by note or account, and receipt in my name for the same, during my absence.

Please call and settle.

A. J. WOODWARD, Market Square.

April 1. 13-1m

After this date I will

pay the highest cash prices for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.

Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

FOR RENT.

MY Dwelling House and Lot on Harrington Hill, situated about one mile and a half North of the Market House. For particulars apply to Wm. Huske.

B. R. HUSKE.

April 7, 1862. 14-

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Agent by Maj. Gen'l T. H. Holmes, for the purpose of collecting all the private arms in my county, I appeal to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Cumberland, to bring them forward at the earliest moment possible. They are wanted to defend our homes.

I am instructed to purchase, beg, borrow or take.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.

April 14, 1862. 16tf

Head Quarters District of the Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the Counties embraced in this District, to-wit: Onslow, New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Robeson, Columbus, Cumberland and Sampson, are required to send to this City, or Old Brunswick, one-fifth of their negro men force; each man must bring with him an axe or a spade.

The owners will be paid for their services, and the Sheriffs are directed to execute this order immediately.

By order Brig. Gen'l FRENCH.

GRAHAM DAVES, Assist. Adjut. General.

April 10, 1862. 16-5t

Sugar, Molasses, Salt and Rice.

4 HHDS. SUGAR, 15 Bbls. MOLASSES, 12 Bags SALT, and 125 Casks RICE. For sale on consignment by

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

April 14. 16-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.

May 14, 1859. 14